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Boston Defeats Brooklyn in the Fourth Game 6 to 2

COMPLETE STORY OF BIG WORLD'S SERIES GAME AT EBBETS FIELD

Details of the Fourth Contest Between the Red Sox and Brooklyn Nationals Showing Just How Every Play Was Made

By the United Press

FIRST INNING

BOSTON—Hooper went out on a grounder, Marquard to Merkle. Janvrin struck out. Walker also struck out. No runs, no hits, no errors.

BROOKLYN—Johnston hit to center on the first ball pitched for three bases. Myers singled to right, scoring Johnston. The infield was drawn in and the hit got past Janvrin before he could move. Merkle got a base on balls. Wheat forced Merkle at second Gardner to Janvrin, Myers taking third on the play. Wheat went to second on a wild pitch, Myers being held at third. Cutshaw hit to Janvrin and Myers scored when Janvrin fumbled, Cutshaw being safe at first. Wheat was out at third Carrigan to Janvrin to Gardner on an attempted double steal. Mowrey was out on strikes. Two runs, two hits, one error.

SECOND INNING

BOSTON—Hoblitzell was given a base on balls. Lewis hit to right field for two bases, Hoblitzell stopping at third as the ball hit the fence on the fly and bounded back. Gardner hit to center for a home run, the ball going clear to the fence. It was his second home run in two days. Scott hit the first ball pitched to deep left, Wheat dropping the ball, Scott reaching second. Carrigan sacrificed, Marquard to Merkle, Scott reaching third. Leonard struck out. Hooper was out to Merkle unassisted. Three runs, two hits, one error.

BROOKLYN—Olson was thrown out at first by Gardner. Meyers drew a base on balls. Leonard threw out Marquard at first, Meyers going to second. Johnston was thrown out, Scott to Hoblitzell. No runs, no hits, no errors.

THIRD INNING

BOSTON—Janvrin was out, Cutshaw to Merkle. Walker beat out an infield hit, Hoblitzell was out on a fly to Myers. Walker was out trying to steal second, Meyers to Cutshaw. No runs, one hit, no errors.

BROOKLYN—Myers was out on a high fly to Walker. Merkle hit an easy fly to Scott. Wheat out on a fly to Lewis. No runs, no hits no errors.

FOURTH INNING

BOSTON—Lewis singled to left field and was sacrificed to second by Gardner, Mowrey to Merkle. Scott was thrown out at first by Mowrey, Lewis being held at second. Carrigan singled to center, Lewis scoring. Leonard reached first base on balls. Leonard started for second on a short passed ball but was out, Meyers to Merkle to Cutshaw. One run, two hits, no errors.

BROOKLYN—Cutshaw hit to right field for two bases, Hooper dropping the ball after a hard run. Mowrey drew a base on balls. Olson attempted to sacrifice, but hit a short fly to Hoblitzell. Meyers was out on a high fly to Scott in short left field. Pfeffer batted for Marquard and was out on strikes. No runs, one hit, no errors.

FIFTH INNING

BOSTON—Cheney went in to pitch for Brooklyn. Hooper was given a base on balls. Janvrin was out on strikes. Hooper stole second, when Meyers had a short passed ball. Walker was out on a fly to Olson. Hoblitzell hit to left field for two bases, Hooper scoring. Lewis struck out. One run, one hit, no errors.

BROOKLYN—Johnston out on a line drive to Lewis. Myers out on a high fly to Hooper in short right field. Merkle singled to center. Wheat followed with a single to left field, sending Merkle to second. Cutshaw was out on a fly to Lewis. No runs, two hits, no errors.

SIXTH INNING

BOSTON — Gardner was out on strikes, Scott also struck out. Carrigan singled to left field, his second hit. Leonard was the third strike out. No runs, one hit, no errors.

BROOKLYN—Mowrey was out on a long fly to Lewis, who made a fine catch. Olson was thrown out, Scott to Hoblitzell. Meyers was out on a fly to Hoblitzell. No runs, no hits, no errors.

SEVENTH INNING

BOSTON—Hooper singled to left field and was forced at second by Janvrin, Mowrey to Olson, on an attempted sacrifice. Olson threw out Walker at first base, Janvrin taking second on the play, Hoblitzell beat out an infield hit, Janvrin scoring when Cheney threw poorly to first. Lewis forced Hoblitzell at second, Mowrey to Cutshaw. One run, two hits, one error.

BROOKLYN—O'Mara went to bat for Cheney and struck out. Johnston gave Lewis another difficult fly. Myers sent one to Hooper. No runs, no hits, no errors.

EIGHTH INNING

BOSTON—Rucker went in to pitch for Brooklyn and received a great ovation from the crowd. Gardner was thrown out, Cutshaw to Merkle. Scott was out, Olson to Merkle, after the latter had muffed his high foul. Carrigan was called out on strikes. No runs, no hits, no errors.

BROOKLYN—Merkle was out, Scott to Hoblitzell. Wheat out on a fly to Walker. Cutshaw lined out to Hooper. No runs, no hits, no errors.

NINTH INNING

BOSTON — Leonard struck out. Hooper hit to right field for single. Went to second when Johnston fumbled the ball. Hooper out trying to steal third, Meyers to Mowrey. Janvrin struck out. No runs, one hit, one error.

BROOKLYN — Mowrey out on a fly to Lewis. Olson got a base on balls. Meyers forced Olson, Janvrin to Scott. Getz batted for Rucker. Stengel ran for Olson. Get thrown out by Gardner. No runs, no hits, no errors.

LINEUP FOR TODAY

BOSTON	BROOKLYN
Hooper, r.f.	r.f., Johnston
Janvrin, 2b.	c.f., Myers
Walker, c.f.	1b., Merkle
Hoblitzell, 1b.	l.f., Wheat
Lewis, l.f.	2b., Cutshaw
Gardner, 3b.	3b., Mowrey
Scott, ss.	ss., Olson
Carrigan, c.	c., Meyers
Leonard, p.	p., Marquard, Cheney

Umpires, Quigley behind the plate, Dineen on the bases, O'Day in right field, Connolly in left field.

FOURTH WORLD'S SERIES GAME SCORE AT EBBETS FIELD

TEAMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Boston Americans .	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Brooklyn Nationals .	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

BOSTON: LEONARD AND CARRIGAN — Batteries — BROOKLYN: MARQUARD AND MEYERS

UMPIRES: DINEEN, CONNOLLY, O'DAY, QUIGLEY

MANAGER CARRIGAN NAMES LEONARD TO PITCH FOR BOSTON

Manager Robinson Selects Marquard to Do the Pitching for the Home Team With Merkle Replacing Daubert at First

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston Americans	3	1	.750
Brooklyn Nationals	1	3	.250

EBBETS FIELD, Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Boston Americans defeated the Brooklyn Nationals on the local field this afternoon in the fourth game of the world's baseball championship series of 1916. This gives the Red Sox three victories to one for Brooklyn. The fifth game will be played in Boston tomorrow afternoon and should the Boston club win it will give them the title. Should Brooklyn win the sixth game will be played here Friday.

The bleachers were filled an hour before game time, Brooklyn's victory yesterday having stirred up the enthusiasm to a high pitch. Manager Robinson expecting Leonard to pitch for Boston gave his men batting practice against his own left-handers.

Leonard and Shore warmed up for Boston, while Marquard was the only pitcher working out for Brooklyn at 1:45. Shore then went to the bench leaving the two left-handers as certain pitchers for the start of the game.

Brooklyn secured its first victory of the series Tuesday afternoon when Manager Robinson's men defeated the Red Sox in the first of the games played on the local diamond by a score of 4 to 3. The local team well deserved the win as it outbatted and outfielded the Boston players.

Great credit for the victory is due to Coombs, the former star pitcher of the Philadelphia Athletics. He not only pitched very effective baseball for a little over six innings, but he also figured prominently in the scoring of one of his team's runs with a timely single. Pfeffer succeeded Coombs in the seventh inning and held Boston both hitless and runless.

Mays started pitching for the Red Sox and appeared to pitch just what the Brooklyn players were looking for. He was in the box five innings and during that time Brooklyn made seven hits and four runs. Foster succeeded him in the sixth and kept Brooklyn scoreless, allowing only three hits in the innings he worked.

Daubert and Olson were the batting stars of the game for Brooklyn, the first named making three hits for a total of five in four times at bat, and Olson making two for a total of four

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NO PATCHED UP PEACE, ASSERTS BRITISH PREMIER

Mr. Asquith Declares War Cannot End in Dishonoring Compromise — Remarks Greeted With Ovation in Lower House

LONDON, England, Wednesday—The Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, the prime minister, received a great ovation in the House of Commons this afternoon when he declared in the midst of a speech in which he moved new war credits, that "this war cannot end in a patched-up, precarious, dishonoring compromise, masquerading under the name of peace."

The premier's declarations on the subject of peace came toward the conclusion of an address in which he asked new credits of £300,000,000, bringing the total for the war up to approximately £3,132,000,000. He followed his request with a brief statement on the military situation, pointing out that in the recent operations on the Somme front, Sir Douglas Haig's troops have advanced their lines seven miles on a nine-mile front and hold all the conquered positions.

Control of Wheat

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England, Wednesday—Mr. Walter Runciman made the important announcement in the House of Commons yesterday that a royal commission had been given full powers to secure adequate and regular supplies of wheat and flour. He added that in anticipation of this step the government had made large purchases of Australian wheat.

Yesterday was the first day of the autumn session. The House was crowded though the prime minister was a notable absentee from the treasury bench. In particular, the Nationalist benches were crowded, members having crossed from Ireland in force in view of the debate they are to demand on the system of government in Ireland.

Mr. Runciman's statement regarding government measures for maintaining the wheat supply during the coming year was the main item of importance. After enumerating the increasingly comprehensive measures the government had taken, including the building up of the reserve of wheat at the end of 1914, the purchasing of the surplus of Indian wheat in 1915 and the initiating of a joint committee, representing Britain, France and Italy which sits daily in London, to make the purchase of wheat, maize and flour, Mr. Runciman, who read his statement, explained that the possibility of release of large quantities of wheat now locked in grain-exporting countries as a result of military operations had caused a strong disinclination in the trade to hold more than an absolute minimum of stocks.

The government accordingly felt compelled to agree with the conclusion of the cabinet committee on food supplies that provision must be made

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BRITAIN DEBARS INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

Alleged Breach of Faith Basis of Refusal to Grant Use of Facilities to Transmit News

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Wednesday—An official announcement states that in view of the continued garbling of messages and breach of faith on the part of the International News Service, the home secretary directs that no representative of the International News Service shall be permitted to use the official press bureau, and that that agency shall be debarred from the use of all other facilities for the transmission of news until further notice.

In the House of Commons on June 27 the home secretary referred to an alleged telegram, referring to the Jutland battle, which appeared in certain American papers as having been sent from London by a correspondent of the International News Service. No such message was sent from this country. The home secretary referred to other messages purporting to be from the International News Service which bore no likeness to the cablegrams actually dispatched.

The New York manager of the International News Service twice gave categorical assurances that the incident would not again happen, adding that extraneous statements would not again be inserted in the cables. On Sept. 3, however, cablegrams were published in the United States purporting to come from London by the International News Service, though none of the statements in question was contained in any cablegram dispatched by the London correspondent of the International News Service.

ALLIES' REQUEST IN DEUTSCHLAND CASE DENIED

United States Refuses to Bar Its Ports to Submarines—Complete Liberty of Action Reserved in Memorandum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This government's reply to the Allies, made public by Counselor Polk of the state department last evening, refusing to exclude submarines from United States ports, has nothing to do with the appearance of the U-53 in Newport harbor Saturday and the subsequent sinking of several freight ships off the New England coast, it was explained at the state department today, following publication of the note.

It was a reply to the Allies' protest against admitting the German freight submarine Deutschland to United States harbors. Attention was called to the fact that the note was delivered on Aug. 31, long before the arrival of the U-53, so it could have no reference to the present case, which is regarded by officials as extremely serious.

This does not mean that the position assumed by this government in the note does not apply to the U-53 case; it means merely that the note was not intended specifically for this case, though many newspaper readers undoubtedly will make this assumption because of the coincidence.

Some papers carefully omitted the date of the note, much to the expressed disapproval of the state department, thereby giving the reader the erroneous impression that it was intended as an announcement of position on the U-53 incident.

What this government will do about the U-53 case remains to be determined, when all the evidence is in.

The testimony of survivors will be carefully weighed, prior to any decision as to whether, in the opinion of this government, Germany has violated her pledge regarding submarine warfare, and the President has publicly announced that he will hold Germany to that pledge. The memorandum to the Allies specifically reserves "liberty of action" to handle each case on its merits as it arises.

Officials who handle foreign affairs are concerned by efforts to play politics with developments in pending negotiations. Politicians are welcome to point to the administration's past performances with praise or condemnation as suits the writer or speaker, it is urged, but, it is held, political hands should be kept off international controversies that are yet in the diplomatic stage.

Undue significance is being attached by the press to the visit of Ambassador Gerard to this country, state department officials said today, and many things have been associated with his coming that have no reference to it.

For example, they refer to a certain article concerning Germany's plans for renewal of submarine activities which was sent by wireless from a correspondent on the Frederick VIII., the ship on which Mr. Gerard made the voyage home.

This article was written so as to leave the impression on the reader that it was the result of confidential talks with the ambassador, but it is recalled, by state department officials, that this writer expressed exactly the same views in Berlin early in the summer.

The position taken by the United States is considered in some quarters as being fraught with serious responsibility as, by refusing to bar submarines, it, by the same token, assumes responsibility for any damage that a ship of this class may do to allied commerce, after it leaves a port of the United States, if it shall be found that the commander was able to gain any information, while in such port, that would assist him in locating and destroying allied ships.

COUNT TERAUCHI SAYS NO CHANGE IN FOREIGN POLICY

New Ministry to Have Same Regard for Friendships as Preceding Administrations

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKIO, Japan, Wednesday—In an interview immediately after his installation as prime minister, General Count Terauchi said the Japanese foreign policy does not change with the cabinet.

Our friends abroad are aware of this, he said, and the agitation in America and elsewhere is based on a misconception.

Militarism or territorial aggrandizement are mere jingo phrases. Japanese soldiers are not and never have been bullies nor ruthless aggressors; indeed, it would seem unnecessary to outline the policy of this administration, which, after all, must be in the same accord with the wishes of the Emperor and consequently have the same regard for all treaties of alliance and friendships as the preceding administrations of the last half century.

NORWAY'S LOSSES TOTAL 171 VESSELS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Wednesday—Norway's shipping losses up to yesterday totaled 171 vessels of 235,000 tons. One hundred and forty lives were lost as the result of these losses. The Norwegian government announces that it has entered and will enter into negotiations with Germany concerning all cases where submarines have violated their duty to bring all on board a vessel to safety before sinking it.

The German government has expressed regret at the sinking in the English channel by a German submarine of the Norwegian steamer Sjolyst and expressed readiness to pay full indemnity.

BOSTON CREDIT MEN

Higher moral standards in business trnsactions were urged by J. M. Tregoe, secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men, in speaking before the Boston Credit Men's Association at the Boston City Club last night on "Present Drifts and Currents." He also made a plea for a higher regard for contracts of purchase and sale. Charles D. Joyce, president of the national association, also spoke.

PARKER ASSOCIATION

The Parker Historical and Geneaological Association will meet in the Congregational church, Reading, on Columbus day for its sixth annual reunion.

FRENCH ATTACK IN SOMME AREA MEETS SUCCESS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Wednesday—The recent increase in artillery activity south of the Somme has been followed by another French attack on a three-mile front north of Chaulnes. The movement brings the attackers further down the slope leading to the Peronne-Chaulnes railway, from which Berny, Bovent and Ablaincourt are just over a mile distant. The latter place is the junction of four roads and is about a mile northeast of Chaulnes. A whole battalion of prisoners have been captured by the French.

On the Struma, the British forces operating on a 20-mile front east of the river, have cut the Salonika to Seres railway and appear likely to take possession of the latter town very shortly.

On the other wing of the Allied semicircle the Serbians are fighting fiercely in the bend of the river Cerna, these positions being on the right flank of the Allies advancing towards Monastir and therefore invaluable to both sides.

MALDEN LIQUOR SIGN REMOVAL NOW PROMISED

Activity of Mayor Blodgett and Temperance Workers on Subject Finally Secures Results

MALDEN, Mass.—Through the efforts of Mayor Blodgett and temperance workers in Malden the liquor sign on the billboard at Salem and Rockwell streets in this city, which has been the cause of much complaint, in that it was held to be out of place in a no-license community, is to be painted out within a day or two, according to the understanding reached between the interests involved.

Much of the credit for securing the definite promise from the advertising company to remove the objectionable display on the billboard is given to Mayor Blodgett by those connected with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who for a long period have been trying to have the sign obliterated. The mayor today said he recently had an interview with John W. Rockwell of Medford, manager of the estate on which the sign is located, at which time he was promised that the owner would have it removed at once.

Mr. Rockwell explained today that he wrote to the advertising firm 10 days ago stating that the sign must come down. Saturday, Mr. Rockwell said, a representative of this firm telephoned him and asked if the sign could not be changed so as to remove the objectionable features, and was told that would be impossible. Sunday Mr. Rockwell again was appealed to by a representative of the firm and at this time, he says, it was agreed that the sign would be painted out completely.

The manager of the estate said today he is determined that the sign shall be removed and that if the advertising company does not act he will cut it down himself. When this step is taken it will end a movement that has been in progress for practically two years. The Malden branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been working for the obliteration of the display on this billboard for many months through Mrs. A. R. Brigham, president of the organization. Today it was learned from the advertising firm that orders have been given to paint the sign out and that this probably will be done during the present week.

Text of American Reply

Memorandum to Allies on Treatment of Belligerent Submarines

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The text of the American memorandum, replying to that of the allied governments regarding treatment of belligerent sub-

(Continued on page eight, column one)

GOVERNMENT IN IRELAND OPPOSED BY NATIONALISTS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Wednesday—Nationalists were in full strength yesterday at the special meeting which decided to ask for an early day for discussion in the House of Commons of the resolution to the effect that the present system of government in Ireland is inconsistent with the ideals for which the Entente are fighting in Europe and has been mainly responsible for the recent unhappy events and for the present state of feeling in Ireland.

Other resolutions were passed demanding the release of all untried insurrection prisoners and the treatment of convicted prisoners as political offenders and reiterating that any attempt to impose conscription would meet with the vigorous resistance of the Nationalists and of the Irish people.

An official return by Lord Wimborne states that in Ireland since the mobilization down to Sept. 15, 157,594 men joined the army, of whom 92,405 were known to be Roman Catholics and 62,391 were known to be Protestants. A total of 90,000 men of military age is in farming work and 50,000 in munitions.

Ulster sent 54,895 men to the army, of whom 40,049 were Protestants.

Lord Wimborne estimates that only 150,000 men are available for service.

Laurence Ginnell, M. P., appealed yesterday against his conviction and fine of £100. The fine was reduced to £50, but Mr. Ginnell decided to go to jail.

RUMANIA PROTESTS ACTIONS BY GERMANS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Wednesday—The government have forwarded a protest to neutral states regarding the bombardment by German aeroplanes of Rumanian towns in violation of articles 25, 26 and 27 of the regulations annexed to the fortieth Hague convention.

The protest makes reference also to atrocities committed against Rumanians in the Dobrudja.

M. VENIZELOS AT SALONIKA; GIVEN WARM WELCOME

General Sarrail Meets Cretan Statesman—Changes Made in New Cabinet at Athens

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SALONIKA, Greece, Wednesday—M. Venizelos' arrival here on Monday afternoon was not marked by any official reception, but the huge crowd which filled every available position along the waterfront greeted the Cretan statesman with the utmost enthusiasm while in every direction M. Venizelos could see indications of the great military strength the Allies have massed at Salonika. Immediately he landed M. Venizelos was surrounded by the crowd, through which he had difficulty in making his way. Some addresses were, however, presented by prominent personages of Salonika and the provisional government received the blessing of Greek bishops.

During these proceedings General Sarrail came on foot from his headquarters to give M. Venizelos a cordial personal greeting, amid prolonged shouts from the crowd of "Vive la France," "Vivent les Allies."

From Athens comes news of the formation of the Lambros government, which is regarded as politically colorless, except for the minister of interior, M. Balos, who is a cousin of M. Gounaris and is strongly Germanophile. He was prefect of Attica under all of the anti-Venizelist cabinets during the past 18 months.

At the last moment M. Adronopoulos refused the portfolio of minister of justice and M. Oeconomidas that of national economy, which was accepted by M. Apostolides, professor of geology at Athens University. Besides Professor Lambros, who is premier and minister of public instruction, the cabinet includes M. Zalokostas, minister of foreign affairs; M. Arguyropoulos, minister of communications; M. Tsanetouleas, minister of finance; General Drakos, minister of war, and Admiral Damianos, minister of marine.

Not one cabinet minister is a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

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NEWS OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD

MEN AROUND KING CONSTANTINE

Writer Furnishes Particulars of Three Men Who Formed Inner Cabal Which Assisted in Directing Greek Affairs

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Athens

ATHENS, Greece—Autocrats cannot stand alone. They have need of advisers and instruments, without whom the inception and execution of their policy and actions would be impossible.

King Constantine is no exception to the rule. When he deposed M. Venizelos from power and entered upon his short-lived journey into the realms of autocracy, he cast around him in search of material for the formation of a personal cabinet, and succeeded in collecting a number of men, to some of whom the occasion offered a pleasing prospect of personal power, and in all of whom the desire to exploit the royal personality in order to encompass the ruin of the great Cretan leader was, perhaps, the outstanding feature of their political vista.

They all belonged to the party best known as anti-Venizelist. Now the anti-Venizelist is a curious combination. Despite many evidences to the contrary, he is presumably a patriot at heart; but his political judgment has been fantastically warped, and he seems to set off from the starting point that anything which M. Venizelos thinks, says, proposes, or does is wrong, ipso facto. I remember recently discussing a question of Balkan politics with him (in the shape of the editor of a leading Athenian newspaper), when he swept aside the whole of my theory in a single sentence: "Your arguments are the arguments of Venizelos." That, to him, was the last word—my premises were unsound, and if not unsound, then inadmissible—because Eleutherios Venizelos held similar views!

In this you have the source of much that has happened in Greece. Many have become pro-German for no other reason than that they were anti-Venizelist.

In a consideration of the men around King Constantine we may very speedily dismiss the members of the Skouloudis ministry. M. Skouloudis himself had ambition. All that money can buy was his; but he wished to sun himself in the glory of the premiership, and the balm of royal favor was dear to him. Above all, he was opposed to M. Venizelos. Effectively, he acted as a sort of political chief of staff to his royal master, and I doubt if he ever possessed any defined policy of his own. While he strenuously denied the charge of pro-Germanism, it must be admitted that he handled delicate situations with the Entente very tactlessly, and repeatedly played right into the hands of the Germanic alliance.

M. Gounaris derived his importance from the fact that he held a majority in a parliament in which the Liberals were unrepresented. Though an agreeable personality with whom to argue, he possesses no gift of statesmanship, and with difficulty restrained himself from overt hostility to M. Rhallys, a gentleman of erratic temperament who was the "next best" in a scratch team. The others counted for naught, and only held office because, I suppose, one must fill up ministries somehow.

The inner cabal which assisted the King to direct the ship of state was composed of three men: Dr. Georges Streit, General Dousmanis and Colonel Metaxas. It must be said in the monarch's excuse that, once he had decided to dismiss M. Venizelos, the creation of a private cabinet was rendered necessary by the absence of any material for an alternative government, in the real sense of the word. He was compelled to pit his own popularity against that of the Cretan, and to inaugurate a distinctly personal policy. Also he looked to the army for support, if necessary, against the people. Hence he called in as his advisers a former diplomatist and professor of international law, and the two strongest men on the general staff. With the assistance of this triumvirate, King Constantine "ran the show." It may be added incidentally that, under these circumstances, Entente diplomacy should either have restored real constitutional government at once, or exerted itself in an endeavor—however forlorn—to bring the King over to its side. Unfortunately, it did neither until June 21 last, when the Rupel incident precipitated an action which should have been taken in October, 1915. The policy of pin pricks and personal abuse merely led to an impasse which seriously hampered the movements of the Salonika expedition and allowed the Hellenes no chance to strike for their own salvation.

The role of Dr. Georges Streit was that of His Majesty's adviser on foreign affairs. A perfect gentleman and a charming companion, he remained a popular and respected private citizen until M. Venizelos dug him out from his professorship at the University of Athens and sent him as ambassador to the court of Francis Joseph. His success in the congenial atmosphere of Vienna was such that, after the second Balkan war, 1913, M. Venizelos appointed him foreign minister in his cabinet. He remained in this capacity until Aug. 6, 1914, when a disagreement with the Cretan premier on the subject of the unconditional participation of Greece in the European conflict led to his resignation. From that date he has been the King's guide and philosopher, and has had much to do with the general direction of Greek foreign policy.

Dr. Streit, as his name implies, is partly German. His grandfather, a Bavarian, accompanied King Orthom to Greece, and his father ended an honorable career as governor of the National bank. His mother was a Greek. Though he undoubtedly tries to discuss international politics from a Hellenic standpoint, he never succeeds in ridding himself of a certain leaning towards Teutonism. I first marked this as early as in June, 1914, when he assured me that the Serbian fears of Austrian aggression were unfounded. Subsequent war-time discussions left me in no doubt, for I found that in every matter of opinion, such as the responsibility for Armageddon, or the fate of Verdun, or the economic situation in Kaiserland, he resolved the doubt in favor of Germany. Here is an extract from my diary: "There is always a tendency with him to seize on possible difficulties for the Entente; lack of unity, possible disputes, stalemate in France, doubt as to Russia, etc., coupled with the idea that we talk too much and do too little. Sometimes it seems as though he would welcome a German success. How far this is due to a love for German institutions as against the democracy of the Venizelist régime, and how far it is the result of Entente diplomacy, it is not easy to say."

I think the doctor wished Greece to intervene when we had established a definite military superiority in Europe and knocked the edge off Bulgarian resistance in the Balkans. In the meantime, he believed in an indecisive peace and cherished all manner of illusions as to our inability to triumph over the Prussian machine. This theory blinded him to the actualities of the situation to such an extent that when I recently begged him to safeguard the interests of Hellas by coming to an arrangement for intervention under certain defined conditions, he turned on me with the observation: "I know what you want. You want a declaration from us that we will come in, so that you can go and show it to Rumania." The idea was, of course, absurd, for I was discussing the position of Greece, not that of the Entente; but it clearly indicates the lengths to which the anti-Venizelists had to go to justify their policy of abstention.

There is no prima facie reason why General Dousmanis should be a pro-German. True, his relations with the French military mission, whose efforts had much to do with the success of the Greek army in the Balkan wars, were the reverse of pleasant and created an anti-French bias within him; but I rather think that devotion to the throne and his attitude toward M. Venizelos were the principal factors in his position. He once lost his position as chief of the general staff after some unseemly references to M. Venizelos (then in office), and was only reinstated by the same hand in the spring of 1915, as a result of a subterfuge which did him no credit. Hence there is an old-standing quarrel between the two men, which has without doubt considerably influenced the soldier's attitude in the national squabble, for he was perfectly well aware that the return of M. Venizelos would bring his own control of the military organization to an abrupt termination.

General Dousmanis is a man of strong character, a strict disciplinarian. He looks at life from a "khaki" point of view. Militarism is his policy, and shortly after the outbreak of the world war he declared that an absolutist régime was the most suitable form of government for the army and the nation. He despises politicians, and pours ridicule upon M. Venizelos' ventures into the domain of strategy. "Diplomacy is a failure," he told me on one occasion. "The only people who count today are the soldiers." And so he elaborated his scheme to set up the general staff in supreme control of the diplomatic and civil administration of the state. It would have been better for him had he realized that the soldier who seeks to be a politician is no less liable to failure than the politician who tries to be a soldier.

By no means a genius, General Dousmanis owed his position to the fact that he was (and probably still is) the sovereign's most loyal and very obedient servant. King Constantine trusted him implicitly to obey all orders and to do nothing without the royal approval. With General Dousmanis controlling the staff and the staff controlling the government, the absolutist régime was virtually a fait accompli, and the suppression of civil liberty followed as a matter of course. The plague of secret police, the royalist propaganda in the army, the anti-Venizelist reservist leagues, the temporary triumph of personal over popular government—all these nefarious plots against democracy were hatched in the general staff headquarters in Academy street.

In his attitude to the war, General Dousmanis reflected the palace confidence in German military prowess. He alleged that the conflict was too big, too overwhelming for Greece, and he held a curious view that Serbia made a grievous mistake in "allowing herself" to be drawn into it. In my conversations with him he made much of the "Slav" menace and professed a belief that within five or six years Britain, France and Germany would find it necessary to combine against Russia and her vassal states. Greece, according to this pseudo-statesman, was destined to be the bulwark against Slavism in the Orient.

Colonel Metaxas has shared with Dr. Streit the honor of molding King Constantine's foreign policy. While I have reasons for crediting him with stanch patriotism, there is no doubt that he has been carried off his feet by an overwhelming admiration for the German army, and a total inability to conceive even the possibility of its defeat. Of his strategical ability there can be no question. Educated at the Berlin Military Academy, he so outdistanced his German fellow students that he was nicknamed "the little Moltke." Returning to Greece, he worked with the French mission, after which he earned great and well merited distinction during the two Balkan wars. Incidentally, it may be admitted that if his own plan for the conquest of the Dardanelles (completed in July, 1914) had been adopted by the Allies, Constantinople would probably have been in their hands by the summer of 1915.

As one of the most successful products of the Prussian military school, Colonel Metaxas not only nursed a touching belief in the invincibility of his old masters, but accepted all they told him with childlike confidence. This led him, as it led Dr. Streit, to resolve matters of doubt in favor of Germany. Thus, as late as May 16 of this year, he went to elaborate lengths to prove to me that Russia was incapable of taking the offensive, that the Serbian army was beyond repair, that Verdun would fall and rob the Entente of any hope of victory, and that, though Britain had managed to obtain the men, she could not possibly train the officers. He discounted Italian aid, declared that Bulgaria would fight to the bitter end, and was persuaded that Rumania would not intervene. A more complete catalogue of false prophecy it would be difficult to imagine. Yet this is the sort of twaddle that was almost daily hashed up to King Constantine by the man whom he regarded as the most brilliant of his staff officers!

And when it came to the Balkans, Metaxas had facts and figures to show the Allies had insufficient forces for an advance from Salonika, and a further stock-in-trade of arguments to demonstrate that even if the necessary reinforcements were concentrated, the communications were inadequate for the purposes of supply. While interested in the destruction of the Bulgarian army, he dismissed appeals based on Greek irredenta on the ground that he was a soldier and not a politician, and demanded that the chances should be 80 per cent in favor of complete success before Greece quitted her neutrality.

I esteem Colonel Metaxas as the cleverest of the triumvirate. He could be relied upon to provide an elaborate display of mental gymnastics, and he succeeded in exercising a noticeable influence over certain members of the cabinet and the two leading anti-Venizelist newspapers. Yet his arguments against intervention were not substantial. At best they were mere excuses for the perpetration of a policy which was obviously calculated to conduct Greece to the brink of national disaster. As one of the Hellenic ministers abroad warned his government: "The point of view adopted by the general staff shows them to be ignorant of English history. They cannot work out the result of this war by a process of military mathematics."

Such, then, were the men around King Constantine. They were aided and abetted by a gang of court flunkeys and flatterers, who sought little save to fawn in the grace of their royal master and mistress; but to Streit, Dousmanis and Metaxas must be attributed the chief responsibility. I have struggled and argued with them for hours consecutively (this, indeed, was the only hope, until the Entente Powers tardily restored constitutional government), and the conclusion I reached was not that they could not, but that they would not understand. If a fatal blow has been struck at the future of Hellas—as may prove to be the case—they must share the ignominy with the King, for without their support his position would speedily have become untenable.

INTERNMENT CAMPS INSPECTED IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—Interviewed by a representative of the Neue Zürcher Nachrichten, the Swiss ecclesiastic who made a round of inspection to the prisoners' camps in Italy from March to June, 1916, stated that he had visited 70 large camps scattered over Italy from Piedmont in the north to Sardinia and Sicily. The frankness and courtesy of the Italian military authorities facilitated his task, he said, nor were his movements restricted, and in almost every instance his intercourse with the prisoners was subjected to no control whatever. In each camp he inspected the kitchens, dormitories and sanitary arrangements, the general situation of the camp and the health lists. The prisoners were then called in groups and he made plain to them his mission and questioned them individually as to their food, clothing, treatment and special needs and desires, the Italian officers of their own accord absenting themselves during his interview with the prisoners. He found the condition of the prisoners good and their treatment absolutely correct, while that given to the officers he stated was nothing short of chivalrous. The cleansing of the camps was in the hands of the prisoners themselves, and as a whole they were very clean.

Extremely few complaints were made and these few were belied by the good appearance of the prisoners. The rations consisted of a suitable portion of bread, meat every day, and rice or macaroni. Some complained that the endless rice or macaroni became distasteful, but in general an atmosphere of contentment reigned among the prisoners.

NATURAL BEAUTY AND RESOURCES OF TRANSYLVANIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special Hungarian correspondent

BUDAPEST, Hungary—Now that the fighting has extended into Transylvania, and the famous Iron Gates have been passed by the Rumanians, it is interesting to recall the fact that it was just 20 years ago, on Sept. 15, 1896, that the channel of the Iron Gates was declared open in the presence of King Francis Joseph, the Kings of Rumania and Serbia, and the diplomatic corps of Austria-Hungary. Previous to that date the Danube in this neighborhood was not navigable by large vessels for upwards of 60 miles of its course, owing to numerous cataracts and enormous masses of rock projecting from the bed of the river. It was Count Széchenyi who first planned the improvements which rendered the river available for traffic. The gigantic works involved the removal of hundreds of thousands of tons of solid rock, and the building of walls and dams representing about the same amount of stone and concrete.

But this part of the Danube is not only commercially important, it is also rich in natural beauty and historical associations, and above all many of the great treasures of Transylvania are heaped up here. The Kazan pass, a strikingly beautiful spot, where the bed of the river narrows down from over 1100 yards to about 180 yards, and where the huge volume of water rushes along its narrow bed between lofty forest-clad peaks, was well known to the Romans. This fact is attested to both by the remains of an excellent Roman road and by a Latin inscription still to be seen carved on the rocks opposite Ogrodina, and in which the name of the Emperor Trajan appears.

Other valuable portions of this rich district were also known to the Romans, for example, the powerful springs near Mehádia. The Romans called them Thermae Herculis, and this appellation has been preserved in the modern name, Herkulesfürdö (Hercules' baths). This exquisite district, which has apparently been occupied by the Rumanians, combines the beauty of almost primeval forest scenery with the most modern comfort and convenience. The glistening white colonnades and brilliantly lighted hotels, seen against a background of dense blue-black pine forest, make a striking picture, whilst the winding mountain roads lead up to peaks affording magnificent views. The high temperature of the waters accounts for the semi-tropical vegetation, which one is surprised to find there. For instance, the Egyptian lotus flowers in the open air in the vicinity of the hot springs.

The Hercules baths, however, are by no means the only celebrated ones in Transylvania. Equally famous is Borszék, in East Transylvania, with its sparkling waters. A specialty of Borszék are the "bubbling baths", the entire volume of water being kept in a constant turmoil by the enormous amount of carbonic acid gas. The very strong sulphur springs in Transylvania produce about 4000 gallons of water in an hour. At Szováta are the famous salt baths, and in this neighborhood all the rocks are of a glistening white. The high percentage of salt in the water makes the production of salt very easy and profitable. Kovászna is so rich in springs, including excellent chalybeate waters, that it has very often happened that a spring has suddenly burst forth in a garden, to become a permanent source of income to the fortunate owner. In Elöpatak the ferruginous waters are so rich in iron that leaves and twigs after lying some time in the water look like metallic objects.

The district of Pokolsár has recently awakened considerable interest by reason of the quantities of combustible gas which have poured forth from the soil. Among the most valuable treasures of Transylvania, however, are its mines. It is a well-known fact that the Transylvanian mountains are rich in gold, copper and iron, as well as in coal. This is indicated by the names given by the inhabitants to various parts of the mountain ranges. There are, for instance, the Rézhegység (copper mountains), Erchegység (metal mountains), Arányosszék (golden county). In the coal mines of Háromszék, brown coal (lignite) is to be found in seams varying in thickness from about 8 to 30 feet. These mines have a yearly output of over 500,000 tons. The richest copper producing districts are in the neighborhood of Balánhavas, where the metal is worked at five different levels. Great quantities of reddish water, impregnated with copper, flow out from the mines, and in the bed of the stream thus formed old iron is placed on which the copper becomes deposited.

In the Hargita mountains quicksilver, as well as iron, is found. The extensive forests of Transylvania naturally furnish timber in great quantities, principally oak and beech. The great timber yards, all worked by electricity, are kept going day and night, and at night the brilliantly lighted yards, surrounded by the dense woods are a striking sight. Fruit is grown in abundance, and at Marosszek apple-growing is so important an undertaking that the apple tree figures even in the coat of arms of the county.

RECOGNITION FOR SHIPMASTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The board of trade have received through the foreign office, a binocular glass which has been awarded by the President of the United States to Captain W. Pritchard, master of the S. S. Pinna of London, in recognition of his services to the American schooner Ella L. Davenport in the North Atlantic ocean on March 6, 1915.

DUTCH FISHING SETTLEMENT TERMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The terms of settlement of the fisheries question by the British government are commented upon by the Gazette de Hollande. The announced agreement, it states, with Britain on the fishery question appears to have given much satisfaction at the port of Vlaardingen, where flags were hoisted and people were rejoicing over the fact that the crews of the detained ships will soon be returning home again.

The details of the arrangement now to hand give the impression indeed that the fishermen have, in view of all the circumstances, got a very good bargain, and the fact that it will enable this industry to proceed as usual cannot fail to give satisfaction in the country. At the same time the Allies, by the reduction of Germany's purchases on the Dutch market from 80 or 90 to 20 per cent, have largely achieved their object in preventing the supply to the besieged Central powers of immense quantities of fish caught practically under the guns of Britain's blockading warships.

The substance of the agreement is that, as stated, 20 per cent of the catches shall still be permitted to go to Holland's old customer, Germany. Holland herself will need 20 per cent for home consumption, and the remaining 60 per cent is to be sold to other neutral countries—presumably principally to the United States, if the prices, less the bonus Britain is to pay on such sales, do not prove too high coupled with the heavy freights.

The British government will pay a bonus of 30s. to the Dutch shipowners for every barrel (of 115 kilogrammes net) of the 60 per cent sold to neutrals. The herring will still be sold on the open market. If, for example, Germany offers 60s. per barrel and America 40s, the latter will get the fish, because the British bonus of 30s. brings the price up to 70s. If Germany offers, say, 75s, however, against America's 40s, Germany gets the fish if it has not already had its stipulated 20 per cent.

It is further agreed that the detained ships shall be released on these conditions as speedily as possible. There are 30 ships which do not belong to the Shipowners Association, and these will be likewise released, if the owners bind themselves to the same conditions as those arranged with the association.

The association has agreed to claim no compensation for the delay of the fishing craft in British ports, but they have a right to claim compensation for the loss of nets and other damage caused by the manner in which the boats were taken in, or damage incurred during internment. Moreover the British government will permit the export to Holland of all materials required for the repair of fishing craft, on most favored nation conditions. The distribution of such materials will be made by the mediation of the Shipowners' Association. The payment of the bonus will be made monthly. If the war is not ended before March 1 next, an inventory of stocks will be taken and the bonus paid therefor. The contract came into operation on Sept. 1, and lasts till the end of the war with Germany, or until the denunciation of same by the British government. The amount yielded by herring, salt, and other commodities sold in Britain goes to the owners, who can further make a claim on account of the smaller yield in comparison with the market value in Holland. The British government reserves the right to pay the bonus of 30s. either in cash or in British treasury notes of a year's term. Payment is to be made through the Shipowners' Association.

A report to the above effect was made to the executive of the Shipowners Association by the returned deputation. A combined conference took place between the directors of this body and of the Association for the Furthering of the Dutch Fisheries, the members of the deputation also being present. It appears that the negotiations in England were carried on in the most friendly manner, and a correspondent confirms the fact that the conditions are regarded on the Dutch side as favorable.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, England—At a meeting of the Council of the British Association held in Newcastle, the Hon. Sir Charles A. Parsons, K. C. B., F. R. S., was unanimously nominated to fill the office of president of the meeting to be held in Bournemouth next autumn. Sir Charles Parsons is the chairman and joint managing director of the large engineering firm bearing his name, and was the inventor of the turbine engine, the introduction of which has revolutionized marine engineering. He is connected with numerous electrical and shipbuilding concerns, and is an ex-president of the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders. A proposal for the constitution of a committee on organization in relation to problems arising out of the war was brought before the council and a committee was appointed to report upon the proposal. It recommended that the organizing sectional committees should meet to consider problems, if any, arising in their special departments of science which called for investigation in connection with the future effects of the war upon the national and imperial welfare, and the proper methods of investigation of such problems. It was resolved that a research committee should have power to report through the organizing committees of the council at any time when the association was not in annual session.

NOTES ON VISITS TO INTERNMENT CAMPS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The conduct of camps in the United Kingdom where German prisoners are domiciled, is described in a series of reports made to the American embassy by its representatives, which have been recently published as a white paper. The visits which form the subject of these reports, were made during the period between February and June, 1916. Twenty-three camps were visited in various parts of the country, at Leigh, Shrewsbury, Abergele, Bala, Handforth, Towcester, Jersey, Stobs, Douglas, Peel, Alexandra Palace, Feltham, Wakefield, Maidenhead, Stratford, Ware, Southampton, Dorchester, Donington hall, Dartford, County Meath and Upper Holloway.

The embassy representatives were given every facility for examining details and were able to converse in private with prisoners. While trivial complaints were made, and attended to, the reports are very favorable and free from criticism.

Most of the camps are largely run by committees chosen by the interned men themselves. At Knockaloe, in the Isle of Man, where over 20,000 men are interned, the visitors found that there were relief and kitchen committees, recreative hall committees, a prisoners aid society, gymnasium, sports, industrial, educational, library, musical, and dramatic committees, all chosen by the prisoners. German instructors teach English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, mathematics, political economy, bookkeeping, shorthand, writing and landscape gardening; in each of the four camps the prisoners have both string and brass orchestras, and plays are given in both English and German. Nearly 72 per cent of the prisoners at Knockaloe were found to be at work, many being employed as bootmakers, tailors, joiners, plumbers, woodworkers, gardeners and railway, quarry and postal workers. There are 45 acres available for exercise and a variety of games are played daily.

The report of the visit made by Mr. Boylston, Mr. A. Beal and Mr. W. H. Buckler, to the much-discussed Donington hall, Derbyshire, where it has been often alleged, German officers were receiving an undue share of attention and comfort amounting to luxury, includes the following information.

There were interned 102 military officers, 39 naval officers, 50 military orderlies and 1 naval orderly, and 3 civilians, of whom 98 military officers and 38 naval officers were German, 4 military officers were Austrian, and 1 naval officer was a Turk. The civilians and orderlies were German. The committees are all controlled by the prisoners themselves. There is a mess and canteen committee, a sports committee, a location committee, which arranges in which rooms the officers are quartered, and an amusement committee. There has been no change in the sleeping accommodations since the last visit, except that, owing to the smaller number of men, there is now more room than before. The bed and sitting rooms were examined and found neat and clean. The sanitary arrangements are the same as those mentioned in the last report, with the addition of three new shower baths, with hot and cold water, which are being installed for the use of the interned soldier servants. Everything was examined and found neat and clean. The kitchen staff consists of two English cooks and eight German cooks. The interned officers run their own mess in the same way as an English officers' mess is run. For the regular bill of fare for three meals the officers pay 2s. 7d. a day, which they supplement as they wish from the canteen. The orderlies do all the fatigue work of the officers, and generally look after them. However, besides the fatigue work, two men act as shoemakers and two men act as tailors, for repairs, and one man has a barber's shop.

Two new lawn tennis courts have been laid out, which give the interned men three courts in all. A new skittles alley has been made, which the servants are allowed to use for two hours each afternoon. On the exercise ground hockey and football are played on alternate days. The system of taking walks in the surrounding country has lately been inaugurated, and on every fine day about 25 officers go for a walk, lasting from one to two hours, accompanied by an officer and an orderly of the guard. On the day of our visit one of us went out with the walking party and enjoyed a pleasant walk through beautiful country. No complaints of any consequence were made by the interned men. The men seemed much happier and more contented than at the time of our last visit. The new system of walks was proving a great pleasure and satisfaction to them. They looked well and the relations between the interned officers and the guard seemed most cordial. There seemed an air of prosperity among them and we were told that one man out of his pay of 4s. a day had been able to save £8 in six months. There was no one in cells.

LIQUOR CONTROL EXTENSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A large area of the country has recently been placed under the liqour control regulations by their extension to the East Midlands. The area comprises the city of Nottingham, the county boroughs of Derby, Leicester and Northampton and the biggest portion of the countries of Derby, Leicester and Northampton.

APPOINTMENT IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Right Hon. the Lord Strathclyde, K. C. has consented to act as chairman of the Scottish war savings committee in place of Sir Charles Bine Renshaw, Bart., who has accepted the chairmanship of the board of referees in connection with the excess profits duty.

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NEWS OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD

APPOINTMENT OF VON HINDENBURG MEETS APPROVAL

German Press Unanimous in Its Appreciation of New Chief of the General Staff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany — Although the change in the supreme command appears to have provoked very mixed feelings in many quarters in Germany, the press of all shades of opinion was unanimous in its generous appreciation of the new chief of the general staff of the field army, and of the advantages of a uniform command. The Deutsche Tageszeitung alone protested that that uniformity had always existed, and expressed the opinion that Field Marshal von Hindenburg's appointment was not only, or even mainly due to military considerations. That is a matter, however, on which no information has been forthcoming from any direction, authoritative organs like the Frankfurter Zeitung merely observing that reasons cannot be given until later, and tacitly accepting that, to quote the Vorwärts, "the appointment of Hindenburg is doubtless to be regarded as a reply to recent events in the Balkans and to Rumania's declaration of war, seeing that he was appointed commander-in-chief on the eastern front only a few weeks ago." Certain people, observed the Frankfurter Zeitung in this connection, perhaps see therein an acknowledgment of the difficulty of our position with regard to the outer world, and fear that this appointment will possibly be regarded as an act of desperation. The reply must be that it is true that it is difficult in Germany for a genius to climb the ladder, and to break through the barrier of the regular course of promotion and all personal influences, and that von Hindenburg's appointment consequently signifies a breaking through of an antiquated system, but that a thing that is perfectly reasonable, indeed, the only thing that was reasonable, is never in the nature of an act of desperation. Apart from that it is immaterial to us what is thought abroad of the motives underlying this step. Much more important is the fact that von Hindenburg can now pursue German strategy, and good German strategy, in the east, and south and west. This fact with the force inherent in it will set aside all prodding for motives in a very short time.

A feature of the comment in papers like the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, the Frankfurter Zeitung and the Berliner Tageblatt, credited with being in close touch with the imperial chancellery, was the stress laid upon the wisdom and foresight displayed by the Kaiser, who was declared to have interpreted aright the popular will in making his choice. Thus Major Morabt, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt, observed: In the last war it was Moltke whom the entire nation soon instinctively characterized as the "director of battles." He went his way possessed of the fullest confidence of his supreme war lord and of the nation. The choice of Moltke was one of those acts of the old Kaiser which had their origin in his great knowledge of human nature. Now our Kaiser has seen himself confronted for the second time since the regrettable retirement of General von Moltke with the task of appointing a new man to the most important post in the army. . . . We ask, however: Has our Kaiser recognized a secret wish of the whole nation? We could not express this desire to see Hindenburg in the office occupied by the great Moltke. There were reasons against it, and such a wish might have been misinterpreted by our enemies, but it existed. And now that the reasons for the Kaiser's decision arise from the general situation, and it is intended to give special emphasis to the uniformity of the employment of our whole great army on the old and new fronts, it is certain that Germany and her allies know themselves at one with the imperial desire—to continue to hold out, to maintain our determination to conquer, to sacrifice our dearest. If only we conquer and our banners triumph over the surrounding ruin.

One special aspect of the appointment, wrote the military critic of the Frankfurter Zeitung, is of the highest importance. Hindenburg enjoys the confidence of the whole nation, and is a man free from any touch of the courtier, who does energetically and firmly what he considers right, and allows no one to influence his views. While the Frankfort paper itself wrote: Today Germany has attained the highest degree of unity in her military leadership. . . . It is not only individuals that we welcome in their new office, but above all the office itself. The power of the German general staff has become still stronger, still more comprehensive and concentrated. That is what progress demanded. No man in Germany, however, could give to the office such moral weight as Hindenburg. In his hands lies a power such as perhaps was never before intrusted to any man. Germany gives it him willingly, for she knows that Hindenburg is equal to his power.

The comments of the Conservative press, though brief in some cases, notably in that of the Kreuz Zeitung, were no less appreciative, and Count Reventlow, writing in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, seemed to voice the general view when he wrote: With the appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg the foremost soldier of the German empire has been placed in the foremost position. Hindenburg enjoys the unqualified confidence of the army and of the whole German nation, and that by reason of his brilliant and always thoroughly successful achievements as commander in the most difficult situations. Like the general so the man Hindenburg has become for the whole German nation without distinction not only an object of admiration and affection, but also a point of unity, so to speak, for all Germans, however widely their views and aims may otherwise differ. The liberator of East Prussia, the brilliant victor over Russia's numerical superiority, the man of firm, simple, and independent character, the father of his men—that is Hindenburg as the German people see him.

Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

The Constitutional Club, London

TRADE AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The question of appointing trade agents in New Zealand without waiting for the termination of the war, is discussed by H. M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand, R. W. Dalton, in reporting to the Board of Trade. In his opinion a number of United Kingdom firms, while they are disposed or have even decided to establish agents in New Zealand, have apparently determined not to do anything in the matter until after the war is over, and their reason for deferring action evidently lies in the difficulty of delivering goods at the present time. This attitude has given rise to a good deal of criticism on the part of New Zealand firms; these firms realize the difficulty in the way of delivering goods, but they feel that the preliminary negotiations should be conducted now.

Firms in New Zealand, he says, are even more anxious than formerly to deal in British goods, and to hold British in preference to foreign agencies. At the same time they must naturally take into consideration their means of livelihood after the war. The position is that while British firms are postponing the appointment of agents, and even postponing negotiations to that end, American and Japanese firms are seeking to appoint agents in various directions. It should not be forgotten by United Kingdom manufacturers that while the war has quickened British interest in trade, it has also had the effect of offering an opportunity to other manufacturers to obtain trade not only that which was formerly in German hands, but also the trade which United Kingdom manufacturers are precluded from attending to at present.

The New Zealand market has direct connection with two progressive manufacturing countries (United States of America and Japan), and the manufacturers of these countries have been making considerable efforts to establish connections which they hope will prove to be permanent. The point of view of the agent with whom a British firm will not negotiate now is that, if he waits until the war is over and the negotiations then carried on should not prove satisfactory, he may probably lose other opportunities during the war. From the point of view of the British firm, there is the possibility that, owing to its refusal to negotiate now, it may lose an agent who would prove eminently satisfactory, and after the war may be unable to find another agent as suitable. Most New England firms realize, often from experience, the difficulty and often impossibility of obtaining goods from the United Kingdom at the present time. What they naturally want to obtain is some security that their position after the war will be satisfactory and that they will not suffer by having refused other offers.

STATE TAKES OVER CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In view of the commandeering of the Constitutional Club, a crowded meeting of the members was held to consider the situation. Sir Edward Goulding, M. P., who presided, said that official notification was received that the government were going to take over the premises, as they could find no premises equally suitable for the purpose for which they required them. The committee had met different government officials and discussed the position with them. It was stated to the committee that the action was final, that the decision had been taken by the cabinet, and that the demand for accommodation was pressing. They were informed that the premises were required for the ministry of munitions, and that there were no fewer than 450 officials waiting to be housed. In times like these national necessities must come before personal considerations. That club had been to many of them a home which they revered, a center of much political activity, more especially in regard to the program for cementing the British empire. Since the war began the incomparable courage of brave, cleanfighting lads at the front had thrilled them all. They recalled the untold sacrifices that many of them made to join the forces. They at home would not for a moment hesitate to suffer inconvenience or to make sacrifices. That club had played a part that none of them need be ashamed of.

All their staff who joined the forces were not being allowed to suffer financially, and this was costing the club £1300 a year. They decided that persons born in enemy countries, even though naturalized, should be denied the hospitality of the club during the war. Both these examples had, in the vast majority of cases, been followed by other institutions. The committee knew that they were acting in accordance with the patriotic wishes of the members in thinking of the needs of the nation first. When they got the intimation that the club was to be commandeered, they were informed that it would be required this month. They met the officials and without any reservations made it clear to them on behalf of the members of the club that it would be their desire in every way to help them to find accommodation for the staff doing war work. They at once made arrangements that the whole of the upper floor of bedrooms should be handed over one week, and that the next week the whole of their premises across the road should be handed over, that by a later date the whole of the upper floor, with all these big rooms, including the billiard rooms, with the sole exception of the secretary's office, and the whole of the bedrooms beyond and above should be handed over. At that time they had received no intimation in writing from the war office, but they were told that the war office much appreciated the way in which the members of the club were meeting the demands made. That day the committee had received the following letter: I am instructed by the army council to take possession of the premises of the Constitutional Club for the service of the ministry of munitions. Please, therefore accept this letter as a formal notice of the department's intention to enter forthwith under the defense of the realm act regulations. Possession is required immediately, but in order to cause as little inconvenience as possible any arrangements as to vacation which you may effect with His Majesty's office of works will be accepted by the department. All arrangements as to removal and questions of compensation will be dealt with by His Majesty's office of works, to whom all further communications should be addressed. H. C. Cole, captain. The committee thought less permanent damage would be done to the club if certain rooms were left to them for a little longer so as to enable them to carry on negotiations for suitable premises. They had not been idle, and no trouble would be spared to try to keep intact the organization of the club.

Already several clubs had offered hospitality in case they were dispersed, but he was perfectly certain it would be their unanimous wish that, if possible, and if suitable accommodation could be found anywhere near there, it was desirable that they should try to get that accommodation. There was another very serious reason why they should try to keep the club intact as a great political organization and force. They had to win the war, but they had to see when the war was won that the terms of peace were such as were enduring and honorable and that the lives of their brave lads at the front had not been given in vain. There might be difficulties ahead when the day of peace came. They hoped the club would remain in existence, and he asked them to give the committee their confidence and cooperation in what they had done. As the whole proceedings had been taken under the defense of the realm act, they had engaged a very eminent lawyer to guide them in the negotiations. They would be just to the staff and treat them in the same way as those who had joined the forces. They were mindful of their responsibilities and nothing would be done to bring discredit on the club.

Following questions a motion heartily approving the action of the committee was carried unanimously.

RELIEF WORK IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At the thirty-first annual meeting of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Associations held recently, it was mentioned that the council had distributed £2,500,000 since the war began, with the aid of the national relief fund, which contributed £750,000 last year. The report stated that a deputation had pointed out to the Marquess of Crewe that to place the work in other hands was unnecessary and unfair to the beneficiaries. As a result it was proposed in May that the association should continue in some 200 areas, the statutory committee providing the funds. Though this was inconvenient the association agreed in the interest of the beneficiaries. The council had the satisfaction of feeling that the government's realization of its obligations to the wives and dependents of soldiers and sailors was largely due to the educative work of the association in the past 30 years. Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. R. Elles, in moving the adoption of the report, said when Sir James Gildea founded the organization in 1885 no one could have imagined the size to which it would grow. Its soundness was proved by the success with which it had met every demand arising from the present war. But the government had brushed this organization aside. Certain mistakes that had already been made under the new system were referred to by the speaker who anticipated that the work would not be done so economically, sympathetically, or efficiently with the brand of officialdom. The Hon. E. Cozen-Hardy seconded and the report was adopted

SERVICES INDIAN BANKS MAY RENDER

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—Indian banking—that is to say, the system of banks conducted by Indians—has been somewhat under a cloud in India during the past two or three years, in fact ever since the great panic which swept several dozens of native banks out of existence in the winter of 1912-13. The few purely Indian banks which weathered that storm, however, have emerged from it stronger than ever, and one of these is the Central Bank in Bombay, which has made such rapid progress in the four years of its existence that it has just opened a new branch in Calcutta.

Mr. C. J. Hamilton, Minto professor of economics, in the University of Calcutta, presided on this occasion, and in the course of his remarks said that the success of a bank depended very largely upon the intimate personal relations which existed between the banker and his customers. It is only natural, the professor went on, to suppose that in certain respects an Indian banker will have advantages under this head over his European competitors. In particular he is likely to be more successful in breaking down the habit of hoarding which is still so common among the wealthy men of this country. The chief reason for the continuance of hoarding is really ignorance. No one in England would doubt for a moment that the safest place in which to keep one's money is the bank. There are still very wealthy men in this country who find it difficult to understand that it is both safer and cheaper to keep their money in a bank than in their own possession. I believe it to be a fact that the great bulk of the Indian depositors in the banks belong not to the ranks of the wealthier semindars, but to the ranks of the educated middle class. It is education alone that will succeed in breaking down the hoarding habit. An Indian banker may have better opportunities of educating his fellow-countrymen in the use of banking facilities than a European.

Commenting upon Professor Hamilton's speech, the Statesman points to the amazing results which have been achieved in England on behalf of government loans by rightly directed appeals to the small investor, and adds: It is likely that the same methods, modified to suit Indian tastes and needs, would be equally fruitful here. Easy redeemability is indispensable, though it must be reconciled with the obvious consideration that if the money invested is to be of use to the government the security cannot be redeemable at call. It is possible that notes with a currency of three to five years might hit the fancy of the investor. From the point of view of the government, however, and, it may be, from the standpoint of the investor also, the annual payment of interest on small sums would be a drawback. Government would find the distribution of an infinite number of small dividends troublesome, while the formalities involved in receiving the meager return on his money would discourage the investor. It is conceivable that good organization would meet this difficulty. But an issue on the lines of the British war saving certificates seems to involve the least inconvenience to government, and the plainest inducement to investors. If, for instance, a note were issued at rs.41.2—bearing no interest, but redeemable at rs.50 in five years, the offer would be attractive by reason of its simplicity and its tangible results.

AID FOR SMALL PROPRIETORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—M. Rouault, president of the League for the Protection of Small Proprietors, has proposed a scheme for the issue of a "prêt d'honneur" to small proprietors in France who have been totally deprived of their incomes. The loan would cover the full amount of the rents owed by them, and the proprietors would undertake to repay it within 20 or 30 years. M. Rouault, writes the Matin, believes that there will be no difficulty in finding supporters for this schome for saving the small proprietors from mortgagees, usurers, and the like; and is hopeful that the project will be quickly set on foot. The committee for the management of the "prêt d'honneur" would be under the control of the state. The question, concludes the Matin, then arises as to who will pay the interest on the sums loaned, and to this the league of small proprietors replies: the state, because it has caused the loss.

LAND SETTLEMENT FOR EX-SERVICE MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A deputation from the empire land settlement committee of the Royal Colonial Institute recently waited upon Mr. Bonar Law, the colonial secretary, and the president of the board of agriculture (the Earl of Crawford), to discuss the settlement of ex-service men upon the land, both in the United Kingdom and in the dominions.

Earl Grey, in introducing the deputation, said that the policy recommended by the Ontario government commission embodied the views of the Royal Colonial Institute so well that they wished to associate themselves with the Ontario government in pressing that policy upon the British government. The principal recommendations were: (1) That an imperial migration board be organized in London, representing the British government, the governments of the dominions, and such provinces and states in the dominions as desire to be represented on the board, the cost to be borne jointly by all governments concerned. (2) That the board be responsible for the distribution of complete, impartial, and up-to-date information regarding opportunities in the dominions, the demand for labor in the different pursuits, occupations, and industries, and the facilities and cost of transport. That policy of the Ontario government, said Earl Grey, was largely shared by the governments of Canada and Australia, and had the full and unanimous support of the empire land settlement committee and the council of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Sir Rider Haggard, who has recently returned from a tour of the dominions on behalf of the Colonial Institute, spoke on the overseas aspect of the question. He said that as an individual who had come into touch with the different governments and peoples, he had been much impressed by their real and earnest desire to increase the population of their various lands, and that he was convinced that the promises recorded would be kept by them not only in the letter, but, what was more important, in the spirit. He ventured to submit that the business was one which ought to be followed up without undue delay, and he urged that the home government should appoint some machinery—some board on which the dominions should perhaps be represented—to deal with those matters, to follow them up, to keep in touch with the oversea governments, and to ask for the exact interpretation of their undertakings.

Mr. George Roberts, M. P., junior lord of the treasury, declared that he recognized now more clearly than ever the meaning of empire and its great potentialities. He recognized that many of the men who had fought in this great war would be possessed with the desire to remove to other parts of the world, and he expressed his wish to retain them under the British flag. He wanted to see their people settled on the land at home, for, unless they could succeed in that, they could not maintain a continuous flow to various parts of the empire, and his main interest in coming into contact with that movement was to arouse interest in, and to persuade the government to make schemes for settling the men at home.

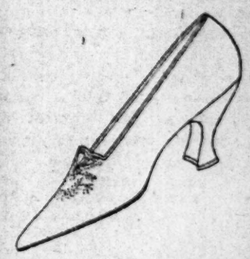
Mr. Bonar Law, in reply, assured the deputation that everything they had said was fully appreciated by the government. The only question was as to the best way of giving effect to the wishes expressed. Their first duty, if they could, was to make it possible to keep as many of the men as they could at home. As regards emigration, they all agreed that if men went away—and he was of the opinion that many would, for he thought the attractions offered by the colonies would be very formidable—it was clearly the duty of the government to see that those who did emigrate were by one means or another induced to go to places where they would remain under the British flag, and so add to the strength of the British empire. Of course, the danger of the sudden throwing free of some thousands of men whom they would have no opportunity of reaching, and who might be attracted to other countries, was one which, if it happened or was likely to happen, would show some want of organization that ought to be prevented. With regard to the proposed emigration board, something of the kind had got to be done, but he was sure no one who had looked into the matter would question the difficulty as to the best way of setting about it. They were trying to solve that problem and he hoped it would not be long before they had done something to set machinery to work to carry out the wishes of the deputation.

SERBIAN AS MODERN LANGUAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The minister for education has granted special permission to young Serbians now in French schools, to enter for the matriculation examination, and to offer their mother tongue as a modern language.

Andrew Alexander
548 FIFTH AVENUE
New York



WOMEN'S Slippers for the coming season include an interesting innovation in beaded decorations of rich colorings and barbaric designs from Bakst motifs. Here at Slipper Headquarters among the large variety of new things, you will get the first glimpse of any of the prettiest authentic fashions. Catalogue sent on request.

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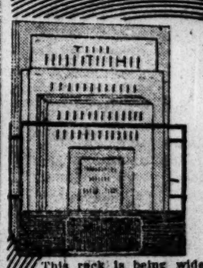

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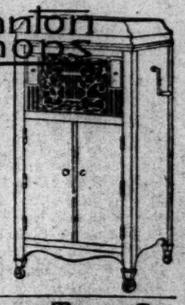

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PROHIBITION IS NOT INDORSED BY MR. MANSFIELD

Democratic Candidate for Governor at Noon Rally at Wilson Progressives Headquarters on School Street

Frederick W. Mansfield, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, publicly stated today that he does not believe in prohibition of alcoholic beverages, but favors the present system of local option. This statement was made in reply to a request for his position on the subject from Chester R. Lawrence the Prohibition candidate for Governor, at today's noon rally at the Massachusetts Wilson Progressives headquarters, 27 School street.

All the gubernatorial candidates had been invited to address today's rally. Mr. Lawrence was speaking in behalf of national prohibition when Mr. Mansfield arrived. The Prohibition candidate, turning toward Mr. Mansfield's seat, said: "I want to ask the Democratic candidate how he stands on the question of prohibition."

Mr. Mansfield was introduced shortly afterward and replied: "First of all I want to dispose of Mr. Lawrence. He has asked me a number of times during the campaign what is my position on prohibition, and I believe he is entitled to an answer. I am not afraid to answer questions.

"I have always believed in letting the people make their own rules and laws. Personally, I am a total abstainer. I don't mean to say that I believe everybody ought to abstain. I do not believe in prohibition, by law. I believe in local option, in letting the people say whether or not they want drink in their town."

He then passed to what he styled "larger and more important issues of the campaign," largely the subject he has been considering at his daily rallies.

A feature observed by many of the 200 persons who thronged the room was that there was general applause when Mr. Mansfield stated that he was a total abstainer, and only a few handclaps when he announced that he did not believe in prohibition.

The Prohibition candidate, Mr. Lawrence, declared that woman suffrage and prohibition were the most important issues of the campaign, and yet the Republicans and Democrats had ignored them in their platforms. He was for woman suffrage.

As regards other subjects, he intended to urge on Congress a bill to stop gambling in necessities, particularly foodstuffs, by which fictitious prices were created to the disadvantage of the consumer. He would try to end the lobby evils at the State House. Governor McCall was criticized for his position regarding the liquor traffic.

Matthew Hale, chairman of the Progressive state committee, presided at today's rally. The purpose of these noon rallies, he stated, was to permit independent voters and Progressives to learn why their support should be turned to President Wilson. There would be no rally tomorrow, Thursday, because it was a holiday.

McCall Campaign Begins

Governor McCall's reelection campaign was formally started by his campaign manager, Charles S. Baxter, last night at a Republican rally at the Savoy hotel, Gloucester. The Governor's achievements in carrying out campaign promises and in reducing the expense of state government were reviewed by Mr. Baxter.

"Citizens of Massachusetts, irrespective of party," he said, "will vote for Governor McCall this year because they can depend upon him to do what he promises, as shown by past performances."

The Democratic gubernatorial nominee, Frederick S. Mansfield, speaking at rallies in Framingham and Marlboro last night, declared that there should be an investigation of the general rise in prices of foodstuffs and promised if elected Governor to initiate legislation wherever possible to benefit the people.

An announcement has been made by the Massachusetts Wilson Progressives that Matthew Hale, chairman of the Progressive state committee, will preside at the rally to be held in Faneuil hall Wednesday evening, Oct. 18, at 8 p. m. Other speakers expected are Col. John M. Parker, the vice-presidential candidate of the Progressives, nominated at Chicago; Bainbridge Colby of New York, Chester R. Lawrence, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, and Mrs. Anna M. Tillinghast of Beverly.

Democratic Committee

Edward F. McLaughlin was reelected president of the Boston Democratic city committee by a vote of 70 to 13 for James J. Twohig at the annual meeting of the Democratic city and ward committeeman, held in Faneuil hall last night. Mayor James M. Curley presided. President McLaughlin, who is close to Mayor Curley politically, will hold office until Jan. 1, 1918, including the period of the next mayoralty campaign.

Officers chosen besides President McLaughlin were: Daniel W. Casey, secretary; Edward F. Trainor, assistant secretary; Francis L. Daly, treasurer; Joseph M. Sullivan, Michael J. Leary, Robert Robinson, John C. Crosson, Joseph L. Corcoran, Francis B. McKinney, Thomas McGovern, vice-presidents.

Absence of any reference to John F. Fitzgerald, the Democratic candidate for United States senator, when Mayor Curley urged loyal support for certain of the leading Democratic candidates, was a subject of comment in political circles today. The political relations between the mayor and Mr. Fitzgerald are understood to have become more strained than ever of late.

Senator Lodge in Milton

Alleged changes of policy on the part of President Wilson were again the subject of Senator Lodge's speech delivered at a rally in Milton town hall last night. The President was criticized for changing his position on the tariff, on details of his Mexican program, on suffrage, the child labor bill and as regards the use of submarines. Changeableness as outlined by the senator was held to be unbecoming in a national executive.

Referring to the U-boat attacks off Nantucket Senator Lodge expressed the belief that these would not have occurred if Mr. Cleveland or Colonel Roosevelt had been the nation's executive. Later he said. "I think our isolation and safety from foreign attack is not so obvious as it seems to some people. We have been getting some light on that in the last few days."

Other speakers were Col. Henry L. Kincaide of Quincy, the Republican candidate for Congress in the fourteenth district, and Representative Benjamin L. Young of Weston, president of the Massachusetts Hughes Alliance. Philip S. Dalton of the Milton Republican town committee presided.

PLANNING THE HOUSE FOR THE WORKINGMAN

Questions of Wages and Standards of Living Must First Be Taken Into Consideration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The closing sessions of the fifth annual convention of the National Housing Association are taking place today and there will be a banquet, the final event, at the Churchill House tonight.

John Nolen of Cambridge, Mass., in an address on "Industrial Housing," said: "Fundamentally related to housing are the questions of wages and standards of living. The minimum desirable house of four or five rooms cannot be provided in the United States for less than about $1800 or $2000,—that is, for house and lot, with street improvements, essential public utilities and neighborhood recreation. A house costing that sum cannot be offered on the basis of an economic rent of, say, 5 per cent or 6 per cent net, for less than $15 per month. Unless a wage earner with a normal family of wife and three dependent children has an income of $15 a week, or $800 a year, he cannot afford to pay as much as $15 a month for rent. More than one half of all the fathers of workingmen's families earn less than $15 a week.

"Thus we see that no solution of the housing problem, as it affects more than 50 per cent of all wage workers, is possible until a better adjustment can be made in the relation of these four points. Either the cost of the house and lot must be substantially reduced, or the standard of living must be lowered, or the wages of the poorest-paid workmen must be raised. The other three possible alternatives are to put the wife and children to work to add to the family income, to take in boarders or lodgers, or to count upon private philanthropy or the public treasury to provide not a few, but great masses of wage workers with a house at less than an economic rent.

"What, then, is the first step toward a solution of this large and important problem? We must convert the great forces which now produce bad housing to produce good housing, and we must do it by bringing into control and cooperation with them the forces that believe in good housing and will gain from it, which are mainly the manufacturing and business interests that depend upon the efficient and happy workman. This great change in housing methods will come, if it does come, from the substitution for exploitation and excessive return of the reasonable profits of business, from the transfer of housing from the field of speculation to that corresponding to legitimate manufacturing. We shall then proceed in very much the same way that the manufacturer proceeds. We shall want to know the facts as to the nature and extent of the demands. We shall have definite aims as to the product. We shall use skill and experience and business methods. We shall back the enterprise with adequate capital, and count upon a fair rate of interest."

P. R. MacNeill of New York spoke on "What Types of Houses to Build." "Where land is expensive," said he, "the size of the individual lots must be correspondingly smaller, so that the cost of the land may not exceed one fifth to one fourth of the total investment. This sometimes forces one to build some form of multiple family dwelling. Where land is cheap, not only should the houses be single, but the lots should be large enough to provide for gardens. The dry goods box type of design is unquestionably the cheapest form in which to build. In this form the minimum amount of material is required to inclose a given space, the work of building the house proceeds more rapidly, and the flat roof is more economical. It is easy to show what is gained by this form of construction, but it is more difficult to make clear the practical advantages of artistic treatment. An artistic house makes a pleasanter home to return to, is more restful, more inspiring and increases a family pride in its maintenance. It increases self-respect and aids in developing the higher types of social intercourse."

ROSLINDALE FORUM

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, national secretary of the Woman's Peace Party, addressed the Roslindale Forum in Longfellow school hall last night on "The World Crisis and America's Duty," condemning military preparedness and advocating a league of nations.

GRADED SYSTEM OF GASOLINE IN SOUTHERN ZONE

Federal Trade Commission Working to Fix Standard Qualities for Varying Prices in Atlanta Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—As a direct result of the investigation into the gasoline situation in the South, by William J. Harris of the federal trade commission, the government is taking steps to force the producing companies to grade their output and sell it to the public, not at one price for all grades, as is now the case, but at prices in accordance with the varying qualities of the products.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Harris, who is now in Atlanta with Chairman Edward N. Hurley, of the commission, pointed out that the quality of gasoline retailed to the consumer varies, but all the companies charge the same prices. Tests have shown that while one company may be distributing gasoline of a lower grade than that of another, it is asking the same price as that charged for a better product by its competitor.

The commissioner believes that, if the companies can turn out a high quality of gasoline at the present price, there should be established lower grades selling at lower prices. The products sold to the automobile owners by the various companies in the field have shown wide differences in tests, said the commissioner.

It was pointed out that the commission has no objection to the companies putting out gasoline of varying grades as long as the consumer has some means of knowing what he is buying. Low quality gasoline is now being sold at exactly the same figure asked for a higher quality product and, under government regulation, it is believed the companies will be encouraged to lower their prices, as it is undoubtedly cheaper for them to manufacture a low grade than a high grade of gasoline.

Mr. Hurley came to Atlanta to address the Clearing House Association on the subject of cost accounting. He touched upon ways and means the bankers may adopt for cooperating and working with business men to bring about a better knowledge of trade conditions. He said that the bankers are keenly interested in the success of manufacturing in this country, as they realize, if the United States is to be an important factor in the world's trade, they must be in a position to know all the facts about this country's part in world commerce.

Mr. Hurley was asked what the trade commission is doing with regard to the coal situation. Coal prices, it was pointed out, have climbed enormously in the South in the past few weeks. The commissioner replied that his board is making a thorough investigation into the coal situation and into bituminous coal prices in particular. A staff of experts is assisting the commission and a report to Congress on the findings will be made in December.

Asked for an opinion as to what could be done toward relieving the freight car shortage in the South, the commissioner said that always, when railroad men are put to the test, they gradually work out more efficient ways of handling the crisis and do a great deal more than they ordinarily think possible. He said that the shippers are now releasing their cars more promptly and that, through cooperation between the roads and the shippers, more cars are coming into service every day.

POTATO CASE DEFENDANTS TO APPEAL VERDICT

An appeal will be made in the United States circuit court of appeals on the verdict of guilty returned yesterday in the United States district court against the five Aroostook county (Me.) potato shippers charged with conspiracy to restrain trade in Aroostook potatoes. The five men, officers and members of an association known as the Aroostook Potato Shippers Association, found guilty by a jury before Judge Morton, were Carl C. King of Caribou, Me., president of the organization; John M. Hovey of Mars Hill, Me., secretary; Clarence E. Powers of Maple Grove, Me.; Edward H. Doyle of New York, and H. W. Sylvester of Boston.

The men were tried on indictment alleging that they had blacklisted and boycotted potato buyers and receivers who did not do business in the manner they prescribed.

Attorney Herbert Parker, counsel for the defendants, will take the case to the higher court on questions of law. It is the contention of the defense that their association is an agricultural organization, and in consequence not subject to prosecution under the Sherman act, by virtue of the provisions of the Clayton act excepting labor and agricultural organizations from the operations of the Sherman law.

"The term agriculture," argued Attorney Parker, "must include those engaged in the marketing of potatoes as well as those actively engaged in growing them." Attorney Leo Rogers for the government contended that the association, as an organization of shippers, was not included in the term agriculture. In the cross-examination of several witnesses during the process of the case, the United States attorney brought out the fact that while many members of the association were growers, they were in the minority.

ARCHITECTURAL CLUB ARRANGES STUDY COURSES

Young Men in Boston Offices Given Opportunity to Join Classes in Night Work

Courses of study for young men employed in architects' offices are being opened by the Boston Architectural Club at 16 Somerset street. This educational work and establishment of social relations with young men just entering the profession form the outstanding features of the activities of the club.

Instruction in the courses is given partly by members of the club who are actively engaged in architecture and partly by professors from the schools of architecture in Boston. The course in architectural design is one conducted by a class committee with the instructors chosen from among Boston architects selected by the committee. A course in architectural history is likewise given by practicing architects.

The club maintains adequate facilities, studios and a working library for the use of the students. The educational work, which is conducted during the evening, is standardized and grouped in such a manner that it is possible for a young man to prepare himself for study in a recognized school of architecture or even for advanced work under the direction of the club. In fact, the courses are divided into five groups, which the student enters in turn, and with steady efforts he may complete them in four years.

In general, the classes aim to cover the preliminary field of architectural education, and receive the approval of the Boston Society of Architects. Instruction is given regularly in architectural design, preliminary construction, advanced construction, architectural history, freehand drawing, mathematics, shades, shadows, rendering and French when there is sufficient demand.

For several years the club has been able to arrange a working cooperation with the architectural departments of Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by which the same problem is given at the three institutions at the same time. When this problem is completed, the work of the students is exhibited so that each student has the opportunity to see not only the work of his classmates but also the work of students in the other two schools. It is expected that this arrangement will again be made this winter.

There are several prizes which are open to the students in the club courses. Some are confined to the club membership, but others like the Rotch traveling fellowship and scholarships in certain schools are open to competition with representatives of other schools.

It is the custom for the club to remit the dues of any student who has prepared himself in the classes and gained entrance to a school while he remains in that school.

The social relations between the older and younger men are secured through continuous exhibits of architectural subjects, masques, pageants, daily luncheons at the club, monthly meetings with dinners and architectural excursions. The class committee in charge of the educational work consists of William G. Perry, Robert P. Bellows, W. W. Cook, N. H. Larsen, H. R. Shepley, and James F. Clapp. Mr. Clapp is president of the club, and Ralph W. Gray is secretary.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association opened today for a four-day session in the People's Temple and First Presbyterian churches. An address was given this morning by Bishop Edwin H. Hughes. This afternoon the Rev. Charles E. Jackson, president of the association, delivers his message. Governor McCall is to speak this evening.

DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT

At the Hotel Vendome the Daughters of Vermont will give their annual luncheon Thursday, Oct. 19, at noon. Mrs. Robert Smith, president of the Vermont State Federation, is to speak.

BAY STATE ROAD IS PERMITTED TO USE ONE-MAN CARS

Public Service Commission Indorses Request for Trial of Service in Country

Permission for the Bay State street railway to operate one-man cars on its so-called country lines was today given by the public service commission. It will be the first time in the railroad history of the state that such permission ever was granted, although many petitions have been received from traction companies in the past for the privilege. The Bay State will build two cars of this type for experimental purposes.

The value of one-man cars from a standpoint of economical operation was pointed out during the Bay State hearings by Peter Witt, the Cleveland railway expert. At that time, however, it was intimated that any attempts to operate cars with but a single employee probably would meet vigorous objection from the labor unions.

Plans for the new type of car have been developed by the department of motive power and machinery of the railway and after being studied by the commission have been approved. The motorman's seat is located to the left of the front platform. The rear door is to remain closed, passengers using the front door only and dropping their fares in a coin box situated convenient to the driver who also will make change. There are to be seats for 28 passengers, seven seats to a side, and the cars will have a single truck.

According to the provisions of the state laws it is believed impossible to run one-man cars on lines crossing steam railroad tracks at grade. On such routes two men are held necessary in order that the car may be properly signaled in crossing the railroad tracks, although later developments may make it possible for the company to maintain special men at crossings to signal the one-man cars.

The service board today designated two of its members to sit on commissions created by the superior court in connection with alterations to railroad bridges. Everett E. Stone is to represent the commission during alterations of the Boston & Albany bridge at Aspinwall street, Brookline, while Charles A. Russell will act for the board on the Cypress street bridge.

WOOD BLOCK FOR MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE PAVING

Massachusetts avenue in Cambridge from Harvard bridge to the railroad crossing, alongside of the new Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "the show window of Cambridge," as Mayor Rockwood has termed that part of the thoroughfare, is to be paved with long leaf yellow pine wood blocks. The Cambridge council last night voted to appropriate $27,500 for that purpose. Mayor Rockwood previously vetoed an order for $18,000 which would have paid for paving with patented bituminous concrete.

J. A. Ferguson, superintendent of streets, of Cambridge, is today making preparations to begin the work. He has been in correspondence with the seven or more firms in this country which manufacture the wood block and he is soon to place an order for the material necessary for use in Cambridge this fall. There will be 8500 square yards of street surface to pave with wood block in Massachusetts avenue from the Harvard bridge to the railroad. The engineer's estimate for the wood block paving to be done this year in Cambridge, including grading and the laying of six-inch concrete base, is $4.10 a square yard.

The street paving division of Cambridge will be busy while conditions are favorable for outdoor work. The council last week voted the expenditure of $63,500 for paving Cambridge street from Inman square to the railroad, this work also to be done with wood block. Another contract to be finished this year by Superintendent Ferguson's force is the paving of Cogswell avenue, Pacific street and the approach to the Walden street bridge.

It is figured by the street paving engineers in Cambridge that the city will lay about 40,000 square yards of wood block this fall in Massachusetts avenue and Cambridge street. The street department is today making preparations for securing a force of laborers adapted to the work to be done. The extensive paving operations under way in Boston this summer has made it harder to secure skilled street paving forces than in some years.

DECREASE SEEN IN ENROLLMENT

Enrollment of pupils in Boston's day elementary schools on Oct. 6 numbered 72,151. The absent but accounted for and expected to return numbered 18,751, bringing the sum total of children in the city of Boston to be accredited to the elementary schools to 90,902. This is 2000 less than last year, when the total reached 92,999. Lack of immigration and the great demand for labor are given as two reasons for decrease.

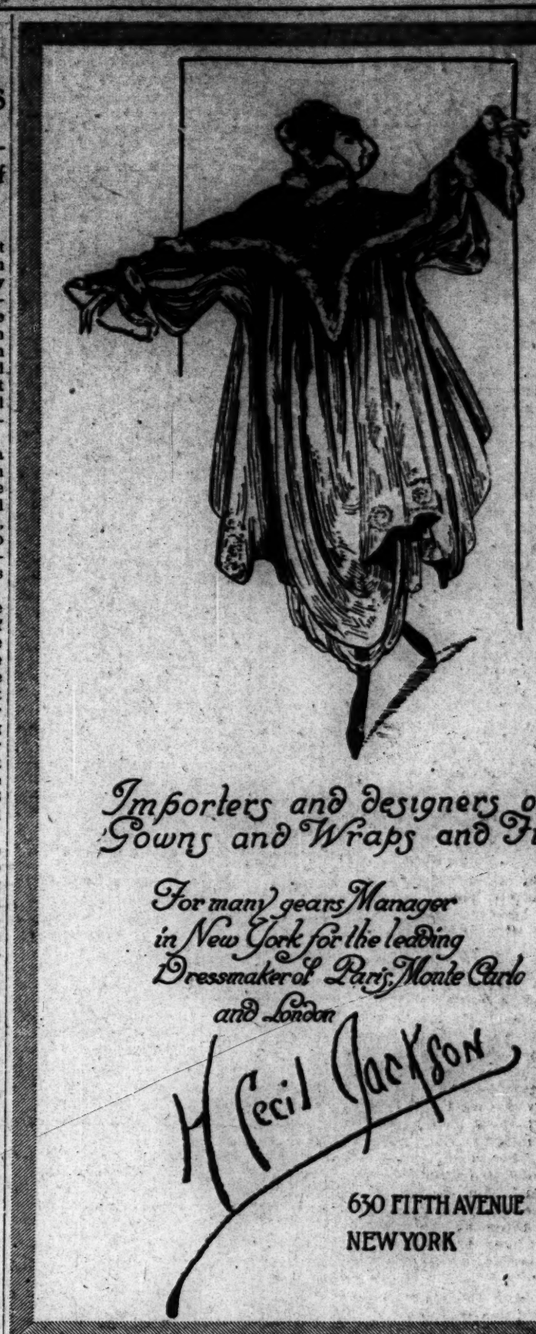
All pupils under 16 years of age who have gone to work are required to attend the Boston continuation school. Statistics have not yet been taken in this school but it is estimated that the enrollment is 500 ahead of the maximum of last year.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Miss Erdine Tredennick '17 has been chosen leader of the Radcliffe College Glee Club for this year. Miss Beatrice Jones '18 is secretary, while Miss Glover '17 is manager and accompanist. The regular work of the club begins Monday.

AMES PRIZE COMPETITION

In the elimination tournament for the Ames prize six third-year law clubs of the Harvard law school will take part. A seventh drew a bye into the second round by securing the odd number, which exempts it from competing in the first round.



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Mason & Hamlin
PIANOS
have set a new standard of piano tone and durability.

THE possibilities of the old system of construction were exhausted in the leading pianos of the past. With the Mason & Hamlin system of construction new and extraordinary beauties of tone are obtained, together with a permanence of tone-quality never before approached.

Call at our warerooms and see the Mason & Hamlin Tension Resonator, the greatest discovery in piano construction within a generation.

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Silk-lined Full Dress Suits.....
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$25, $20 & $18 Qualities, Always
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Opening of the second successful Season in Boston with a selection of Suits and Overcoats second to none in the city. We invite comparison in every detail of fit, style, material and tailoring, with garments costing from $5 to $10 more, at first-floor stores.

Let us show you the goods and explain.

Jamerson Clothes Shops
"Of National Importance"
3rd Floor, Dexter Building, 453 Washington St., Boston
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Trade Letter and Save Money
Open Saturday Evenings Until 10 O'Clock

MR. HAPGOOD CHARGES DENIED BY MR. HUGHES

Republican Candidate Says He Has No Understandings, No Agreements and No Intrigues With Anybody

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Candidate Charles E. Hughes today made curt denial of charges made by Norman Hapgood that there is an understanding between himself and German propagandists. He did not mention the charges, specifically, nor refer to Hapgood by name.

"I have no understanding, no agreements, no intrigues with anybody," he said, "but I stand for the interests of the United States and the protection of American lives, American property and American commerce throughout the world."

He deplored the present so-called prosperity, declaring "the hopes of the workingmen are built on sand. Our friends on the other side," he said, "told us we were responsible for the high cost of living. They have not touched the cost of living, but they did reduce the opportunities for making a living." Switching to criticism of the administration's Mexican policy, the nominee said:

"I desire to see our peace maintained. We can do that. Our friends talk about their policy, particularly in Mexico, as though it were a policy of peace. It has not been a policy of peace. It has been a policy of destruction of the lives and property of American citizens because of the withdrawal of protection to which they were entitled. The seizure of Veracruz, the slaying of hundreds of Mexicans, our own men falling in battle, was that peace? The demand that we should have a personal conflict with a personal ruler whom we refused to recognize, was that peace?

"There is only one way in this country to have permanent peace and that is to stand firmly for our just and known rights. The world desires our friendship. We desire the friendship of every nation. You cannot get it unless you deserve it. I stand here to say that nothing at this time is more important than to maintain the dignity of American citizenship and to show to all that we propose to maintain our peace and security and firmly demanding the recognition of all our known rights."

Norman Hapgood, acting chairman of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League, made the charge that Charles E. Hughes had reached an understanding with leading German-Americans regarding his attitude upon the question of British interference with American mails and that Mr. Hughes had fulfilled his agreement to denounce such interference in his speech at Philadelphia on Monday.

To substantiate his charge Mr. Hapgood made public part of a letter written to him on Sept. 16 by a western state senator, which told in detail of an interview the senator had had on the same day with Victor Ridder of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung. In this interview Mr. Ridder was quoted as intimating that Mr. Hughes would deliver a speech, written by Mr. Ridder, defining just what Mr. Hughes would do regarding the British seizure of American mails if he were elected President.

Trade Policy Attacked

Mr. Hughes Also Replies to Dr. Eliot at Baltimore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

BALTIMORE, Md.—Charles E. Hughes assailed the policy of President Wilson toward the promotion of trade abroad, in a speech delivered last night in the armory here, where Mr. Wilson was nominated in 1912.

He took occasion also to reply to the published statements of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, indorsing the President's policy.

Mr. Hughes said in part:

"Dr. Eliot pierces the heart of the matter, and he finds that the record of the administration means this: 'No intervention by force of arms to protect on foreign soil American commercial and manufacturing adventurers, who of their own free will have invested their money or risked their lives in foreign parts under alien jurisdiction.'

"Think of the import of that, you who represent the best genius of the world and are thinking of using it abroad.

"President Eliot says the administration has gone far to establish non-intervention by force of arms for the protection of miners and commercial adventurers in foreign parts, as the American policy," Mr. Hughes continued. "If you want to have a concrete example of that policy, look at the record in Mexico."

Mr. Hughes devoted much of his speech to his reply to Dr. Eliot. "Dr. Eliot says: 'America has now turned its back on the familiar policy of Rome and Great Britain of protecting or avenging their wandering citizens by force of arms and has set up a quite different policy of her own.'" Mr. Hughes said. "Now note the characterisations, 'wandering citizens,' 'American commercial and manufacturing adventurers,' 'miners and commercial adventurers in foreign parts.' On the one hand, we have the beautiful phrase as to the 'best genius of the world'; on the other, the stinging description which describes the advance guard of American enterprise in the language spoken by the administration's record as interpreted by its best friend.

"Who are the 'commercial adventurers'? who are the 'wandering citizens'? Are they a portion of those who represent American enterprise abroad? Have some been tried and outlawed without a hearing? Or does this pleasing description embrace all Americans, who, representing the best genius of the world, are performing the American duty of service in foreign parts?

"Had that policy, as defined by Dr. Eliot, been written in the Democratic platform four years ago," Mr. Hughes said, "the Democratic party would not have had a chance, had there been six tickets in the field.

"I have been asked what I would do with respect to Mexico if I am elected President. Now, no man can tell what conditions we will find in Mexico next March. But I will say this: There are certain ideals that we can lay down, to what we propose to adhere. They are important not only with respect to Mexico, but to Latin-America, to all nations. If entrusted with executive responsibility, I propose to adhere to them.

"The first is that we will not meddle with things that do not concern us.

"The second is that we will not merely talk about the rights of small states, but that we will observe them.

"The third is that it should be understood that in all events the lives and property of American citizens will be protected throughout the world."

Railroad Wilson Clubs

CLEVELAND, O.—Leaders of the four railroad brotherhoods in Cleveland have set in motion a plan to organize Wilson clubs among the employees at all the principal terminals throughout the country. W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, has issued a call to all members to join the club.

Mr. Lee's appeal says: "It is unnecessary to say that if President Wilson is defeated, the eight-hour law will be repealed, or at least amended, to meet the views as publicly expressed by Mr. Hughes."

John M. Parker Speaks

CINCINNATI, O.—Assuring his audience that the present prosperity is no commendation of Democracy or its policies, John M. Parker of Louisiana, vice-presidential candidate on the Progressive ticket, claimed in a speach here, that this prosperity was the result of laws originally advocated by Progressives. Mr. Parker brought up the name of Charles E. Hughes when he said: "If a man with all of the experience, learning and culture of Mr. Taft was not able to ward off the 'Old Guard' of the Republican party, what expectation can we entertain of Charles E. Hughes?"

Liquor Stand Assailed

JACKSONVILLE, Ill.—Criticism of President Wilson for his failure to recognize the liquor question as a national issue, marked the addresses of J. Frank Hanly, the Prohibition Presidential candidate, to southwestern Illinois crowds.

NEW SYLLABUS FOR THE FOURTH GRADE

Teachers of the fourth grade in the Boston public schools are receiving the new syllabus for that grade. This completes the new course of study for the first four grades. The new course is based on the experience of fourth grade teachers in Boston using the former provisional course which it supersedes.

In this revision the experience of grade teachers has been capitalized through the organization of committees of fourth grade teachers representing a large number of elementary districts of the city. The work of the committees was organized and supervised by F. W. Ballou, director of the department of educational investigation and measurement.

The syllabus is arranged in two parts. Part 1 covers the aims, minimum requirement and objective standards in the various subjects, and the course of study. Part 2 contains teaching helps, type lessons and additional subject matter on which teachers may draw in carrying out the course as outlined in part 1.

EFFICIENCY TO BE STUDIED

An efficiency department under the supervision of Northeastern College will be opened at the Boston Young Mens Christian Association on the evening of Oct. 17. Members of the Emerson Institute of Efficiency, New York, will organize and instruct those who take the course.

HARVARD CLUB TO MEET

The New England Federation of Harvard Clubs will hold its eighth annual reunion in Boston on Nov. 17 and 18. Business and a dinner at the Harvard Club will receive attention on the first day and the Harvard-Brown football game will be attended on Saturday.

FRANKLIN SQUARE HOUSE

Contributions amounting to $23,763 have been received by the Franklin Square House toward the $125,000 required for the construction of the new building, according to an announcement from the Rev. Dr. George L. Perrin.

AT THE THEATERS

COLONIAL—Ziegfeld Follies, musical show, with Ina Claire, 8.
COPLEY—"The Admirable Crichton," comedy by James M. Barrie, 8:15.
HOLLIS—"Rio Grande," melodrama by Augustus Thomas, 8:20.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 7:45.
PARK SQUARE—"Good Gracious, Annabelle," farce by Clare Kummer, 8:15.
PLYMOUTH—"The Silent Witness," melodrama by Otto Hauerbach, 8:20.
TREMONT—"Potash and Perlmutter in Society," Hebrew character comedy, 8.
WILBUR—"Very Good Eddie," farce with music, 8:15.
Matinees—Daily at Keith's 2:45, Tremont 2; daily except Monday and Friday at Castle Square 2:10; Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at Colonial, Hollis, Wilbur, Park Square, Shubert, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:20

FOURTH WORLD'S SERIES GAME AT EBBETS FIELD

(Continued from page one)

in four times up, one of his hits being a three-base drive which scored two runs.

Shorten and Gardner were the stars for Boston in batting, Shorten getting three singles in four times up and Gardner making a home run in the seventh inning. The official score:

BROOKLYN

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
Myers, c.f.	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Daubert, 1b.	4	1	3	5	7	0	0
Stengel, r.f.	3	0	1	1	2	1	0
Wheat, l.f.	2	1	1	1	4	0	0
Cutshaw, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Mowrey, 3b.	3	1	0	0	2	1	0
Olson, ss.	4	1	2	4	1	2	0
Miller, c.	3	0	0	0	4	2	0
Coombs, p.	3	0	1	1	0	2	0
Pfeffer, p.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	30	4	10	14	27	9	0

BOSTON

Hooper, r.f.	4	1	2	4	1	0	0
Janvrin, 2b.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Shorten, c.f.	4	0	3	3	0	0	0
Hoblitzell 1b.	4	0	1	1	12	2	0
Lewis, l.f.	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Gardner, 3b.	3	1	1	4	2	0	1
Scott, ss.	3	0	0	0	1	7	0
Thomas, c.	3	0	0	0	5	0	0
Mays, p.	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
*Henriksen	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Foster, p.	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	31	3	7	12	24	16	1

*Batted for Mays in sixth inning.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brooklyn	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	x—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0—3

Three-base hits, Olson, Daubert, Hooper. Home run, Gardner. Stolen base, Wheat. Sacrifice hits, Stengel, Miller, Myers. Left on bases, Boston 2, Brooklyn 9. Base on balls, by Mays 3, by Coombs. Hits and earned runs, off Mays 7 hits 3 runs in 5 innings, off Foster 3 hits no runs in 3 innings, off Coombs 7 hits 3 runs in 6⅓ innings, off Pfeffer no hits no runs in 2⅔ innings. Hit by pitcher, by Mays, Myers. Struck out, by Mays 2, by Foster, by Coombs, by Pfeffer 3. Wild pitch, Foster. Umpires, at plate O'Day, on bases Connolly, left field Quigley, right field Dineen. Time, 2h. 1m.

YESTERDAY'S FIGURES

Official attendance	21,087
Total receipts	$69,762
Players' share	$37,671.48
National commission	$6,976.20
Each club's share	$12,557.16

TOTAL THREE GAMES

Official attendance	98,577
Total receipts	$228,877.50
Players' share	$123,592.85
National Commission	$22,887.75
Each club's share	$41,197.97

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS IN CONVENTION

Nominates Henry F. Lippitt for U. S. Senator and R. L. Beeckman Again for Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Republicans of Rhode Island today, at state and congressional conventions, nominated the following candidates: United States Senator Henry F. Lippitt of Providence, Congress; first district, Ezra Dixon of Bristol; second, Walter R. Stiness of Warwick; third, Ambrose Kennedy of Woonsocket. Governor, R. Livingston Beeckman of Newport; Lieut.-Gov. Emery J. Sansouci of Providence; treasurer, Walter A. Read of Gloucester; attorney-general, Herbert A. Rice of Providence; secretary of state, J. Fred Parker of Providence.

Presidential electors: Frederick L. Jenckes, Providence; Aram J. Pothier, Woonsocket; Charles D. Kimball, South Kingstown; Daniel A. Pierce, Warwick, and Peter King of Newport. The platform sustains the administration of Governor Beeckman, praises Mr. Hughes and urges his election, and upon the matter of woman suffrage says:

"The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people and for the people, as a measure of justice to one half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women but recognizes the right of each state to settle this question for itself."

The platform declares for preparedness and pledges the support of the party to that end. The Mexican situation is condemned and the Democratic administration is called extravagant.

Roswell B. Burchard, former Lieutenant-Governor, was chairman of the convention in Infantry hall. The speakers included all of the candidates nominated, with Senator LeBaron B. Colt in addition.

NAVAL MILITIA TRAINING

About 132 members of the gun crew of the Massachusetts naval militia will take their annual gunnery practice off Provincetown beginning Thursday and ending Sunday on board the U. S. S. Kearsarge of which George E. Gelm, U. S. N., is captain. The United States torpedo boat Dupont set a course for the training off Provincetown yesterday, under command of Lieut.-Comdr. W. W. Ramsey of the United States torpedo boat Rodgers and J. C. Nowell of the Dupont. The Dupont will accompany the Kearsarge, setting the courses, towing targets and anchoring them. William B. Edgar, captain of the naval battalion, M. N. M., and John T. Nelson, executive officer of the naval militia, and members of the regular gun crews on board the Kearsarge will assist in the training.

KANSAS MILK PRICE DROPS

TOPEKA, Kan.—The high cost of living was somewhat decreased when the Ottawa dairymen lowered the price of milk from 12 to 14 quarts for $1. Milk is the only local food product that has been lowered in price within the past few months.

TRANSFER NOT APPROVED BY FINANCE BOARD

Commission in Report to Mayor Fails to Indorse Proposal to Turn Over $17,000 Reserve for Commonwealth Avenue

Adverse recommendation is returned to Mayor Curley today by the finance commission in regard to his recent request of the city council that it approve the transfer of $17,000 from the reserve fund for the repaving of the northerly side of Commonwealth avenue from Exeter street to Arlington at the Public Gardens. The finance commission objects to the expenditure of this sum this year on the ground that the Boston Gas Company recently repaired its main in that part of the thoroughfare and sufficient time should be allowed for the ground to settle before attempting to pave the street permanently.

"I don't agree with the finance commission, provided the price charged for the work is satisfactory," said the mayor. "I think we will do the paving just the same. Commonwealth avenue is too important to continue impassable for more than one year. The work is advertised and I will not stop it. There is no economy in blackening the name of this city by allowing its streets to continue in their present condition."

The advertisement for the completion of the paving of Commonwealth avenue with sheet asphalt, topeka or bitulithic paving material has been run in the city Record and bids are to be opened at the offices of the park and recreation department on Friday of this week.

The report of the finance commission to the mayor says:

"Notwithstanding that the avenue between Arlington and Exeter streets has been repaired and that no paving work should be done there until the earth in the areas excavated by the gas company has become thoroughly settled, the park and recreation department has advertised for bids for repaving the portion of the avenue in question. These bids will be opened on Oct. 13, 1916.

"The finance commission believes that the park and recreation department should not have asked for the transfer of $17,000 for the paving of this portion of Commonwealth avenue nor advertised for bids, in view of the fact that the part of the avenue in question has already been put in repair for this year and should not be paved on account of the openings of the gas company until such time as the surface over the openings has permanently settled. Its expressed intention to do the paving immediately, in view of all the facts, is not good business judgment.

"The finance commission recommends that no further work of repaving Commonwealth avenue be contracted for during the present season."

The Boston city council will have before it at its next meeting on Tuesday the bid of Coleman Brothers Contracting Company of $828,264 for the work of dredging, filling, construction of sewerage extension system, grading and development of the Strandway, South Boston, and the Old Harbor improvements. The finance commission, it is understood, has examined and approved the specifications under which Coleman Brothers made their estimates and submitted the lowest bid for five competing concerns.

One month ago the council refused to sanction the proposed expenditure of about $850,000 to be raised by issue of bonds and appropriation from the taxes until the public works department should have submitted specifications for the improvement promised the South Boston voters by Mayor Curley. The specifications were passed to the finance commission by the order of the council, James J. Storrow directing the way in each operation.

The five bids submitted to the contract office of the department of public works on Monday are: Coleman Brothers $828,264, Rowe Contracting Company $851,760, West Roxbury Trap Rock Company $873,826, Hugh Nawn Contracting Company $891,356 and P. McGovern & Co. $910,794.84.

Fifty-three distinct items were figured on. The largest individual item in the list of specifications is that of 1,170,000 cubic yards, more or less, for filling in place, in locations specified in the plans for the work, including the retaining of the material by dikes or other means during construction, dredged from Old Harbor, and the placing of suitable beach sand along the Strandway. Coleman Brothers' bid for this work was $397,800.

The work is not under bond to be completed before the middle of next summer. The council authorized the commissioner of public works to advertise for bids and submit specifications with the understanding that should it refuse to approve the expenditure of nearly $850,000 for a pleasure drive and playground while money for the rebuilding of the city's worn-out streets cannot be secured, it would pay for the advertising. The advertisement was inserted to secure contractor's bids and allow the council to know just where the money would be spent and at what rate.

SUGAR PRICE ADVANCED

Wholesale dealers and refineries in Boston advanced the price of granulated sugar 15 cents in 100-pound lots today. The retail price of sugar remains generally at 8 cents a pound. This advance brings the quotations to $7.15 a 100 pounds in 100-barrel lots, and $7.25 in 20-barrel lots at the refineries, and $7.45 in 100-pound lots at most wholesale dealers

A Corner of Our Blanket and Comfortable Dept.

Specially Important This Year Is Our Annual Offering of

Made-to-Our-Order Blankets

Scarcity and high prices in blankets make it today more difficult than ever before to obtain blankets of a desired size, of regular quality and at prices anywhere near usual.

The following items for this reason will prove of unusual interest. These are our own specially made lines, contracted for, with the best manufacturers, in January, and include both plain patterns for housefurnishing and elaborate patterns, at

SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS FROM PRICES TODAY

White Wool Blankets
1 lot; assorted borders.
Single bed size, 60x80 inches.....$4.00 pair
Double bed size, 70x82 inches..... 4.50 pair
Extra large size, 76x84 inches..... 5.00 pair
With 3-inch silk binding
Single bed size, 60x80 inches.....$5.00 pair
Double bed size, 70x82 inches..... 6.00 pair
Extra large size, 76x84 inches..... 7.00 pair

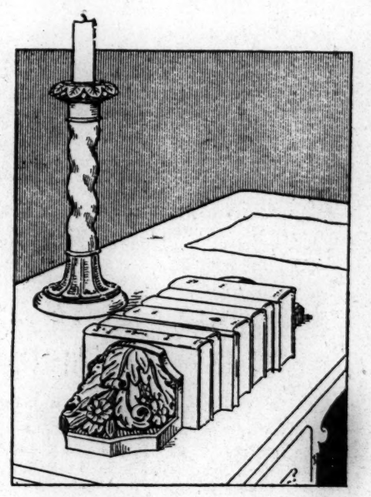
Extra Size Blankets
Pencil stripe borders; 3-inch silk ribbon binding
Size 60x90 inches.....$6.00 pair
Size 70x90 inches..... 7.00 pair
Size 76x90 inches..... 7.50 pair

Strictly All-Wool Blankets
Single bed sizes.....10.00, 12.00, 15.00 pair
Double bed sizes.....10.00, 12.00, 15.00 to 25.00
Extra large 11.00, 14.00, 18.00

Fancy Blankets for extra covering (to display at footboard), in a large variety of designs and colors; strictly all-wool. These blankets are reproductions of high-class Austrian goods. Prices, each, $10.00, 12.50, 15.00, 16.00, 20.00, 24.00

Our special $5.00 blanket (70x82 inches) of white wool we consider the best blanket value anywhere in the market today

T. D. Whitney Company
EVERYTHING IN LINENS
37-39 Temple Place Boston 25 West Street



Wedding Presents in the Art Room at STOWELL'S

The Art Room, covering the entire second floor, offers a great variety of ideas for gifts.

Italian Marble and Bronze Statuary, unusual Lamps, Clocks, Pickard China and many other objects of art.

The Marble Candlestick illustrated is one of several designs. Price $10 pair.

Imported Marble Bookends are new and beautiful. The pair illustrated, $9. Many other designs

A. Stowell & Co. Inc.
24 Winter Street
Jewelers for 95 Years

BULKHEAD COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following committee of shipbuilders, naval architects and shipowners has been designated as a result of the conference on Sept. 27 in the office of Secretary Redfield, department of commerce, to consider the questions of bulkheads and loadlines and report to Secretary Redfield later:

Stevenson Taylor of New York; H. C. Sadler, Ann Arbor, Mich.; H. N. Herriman, Cleveland, O.; C. J. Olson, San Francisco; H. H. Raymond, New York; T. M. Cornbrooks, Sparrows Point, Md.; William Gatewood, Newport News, Va.; W. A. Dobson, Philadelphia, and J. W. Powell, Quincy, Mass.

MORE CHELSEA ARRESTS

Six women and 20 men were arrested by the Chelsea police last night on charges of loitering, many of them being striking employees of the A. G. Walton shoe plant. When they were taken to the station a large crowd gathered and listened to speeches of leaders in which the police were criticised. In one day a total of 55 arrests were made in connection with the strike, which has been under way for several weeks.

THE RICHARD BRIGGS CO. are exclusive Boston agents for the celebrated Rookwood Pottery made in Cincinnati, Ohio, and an assortment of exceptional merit is on exhibition in their showrooms.

Each piece of decorated Rookwood Pottery bears the artist's signature and is never duplicated, thus assuring the owner of a specimen, an art object of originality.

A visit of inspection is cordially invited.

RICHARD BRIGGS CO.
Designers and Importers—Fine China and Glassware
116 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

LAKE ERIE AND FLORIDA LINKED BY GREAT ROAD

Large Area of Country Rich in Historical Interest Served by Attractive Route Promoted by National Association

The following article relating to national highway in the United States is the nineteenth of a series appearing in The Christian Science Monitor describing the vast system of proposed government-owned transcontinental roads designed to serve directly 85 per cent of the nation's population. This article deals with the Great Lakes-Atlantic Highway.

XIX.

Linking scores of cities and towns rich in historical interest, and passing through districts containing notable examples of road building, the Great Lakes-Atlantic highway furnishes one of the most attractive routes in the great chain of good roads promoted by the National Highways Association.

Starting at Cleveland, O., on Lake Erie, and passing south through Ohio, where good roads stretch in all directions, the Great Lakes highway winds its way through one of the most beautiful sections of the United States to Miami, Fla., a distance of 1535 miles. The railroad route is only three miles longer.

The interesting feature of this route is its availability for carrying the traveler to many points on the Atlantic seaboard notwithstanding that the highway for the greater part of its distance is essentially an inland way. There are no loops on the Great Lakes-Atlantic highway such as give to the tourist over the Dixie highway a wide choice of routes. Instead there is on the Great Lakes route a system of radiating roads which enable the traveler to cross in a southeasterly direction the states of Virginia and North and South Carolina and to reach the important seaports of the South without leaving the highway.

There are four such radiating routes or branches to the Great Lakes road. The most northerly branch leaves the main line at Staunton, Va., and continues to Norfolk. Next to the south comes the branch which starts at Greensboro, N. C., and runs to Beaufort, on the North Carolina capes. The third branch also crosses the state of North Carolina, leaving the main road at Charlotte and touching the Atlantic ocean at Wilmington. Columbia, S. C., is the starting point of the most southerly of these radial roads which continues on to Charleston.

The importance of this highway can be seen by the fact that it serves, directly or indirectly, 6,348,788 people. It traverses seven states, touching three state capitals, and 93 counties, touching 61 county seats. These 93 traversed counties have a population of 3,594,474, while 120 adjoining counties have a population of 2,753,788. The highway passes through two cities of more than 100,000, and a dozen of more than 25,000. In all, it touches 520 cities, towns, villages and hamlets.

To the motorist who likes to explore historical sections, and in fact to all who would learn more intimately of the early struggles of the United States, the Great Lakes-Atlantic highway offers something new and interesting at almost every turn.

Passing through Ohio, which has 83,681 miles of public roads, with a total of more than 28,000 miles of surfaced roads, and through an interesting section of West Virginia, one reaches Staunton, Va., the birthplace of President Wilson. Staunton is located at the head of the great valley of Virginia, through which a motor route continues northerly to Maryland, a stone road all the way. Continuing to Norfolk, on the Atlantic ocean, the route is through Charlottesville and Richmond, the scene of so many historic incidents during and after the civil war.

On the outskirts of Charlottesville is Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. President Monroe also lived at Charlottesville, and it is claimed that this region in a radius of 20 miles has produced more Presidents, statesmen, jurists and foreign diplomats than any other similar section of the United States. Richmond, which was founded in 1737, is full of historic interest.

Proceeding south again from Staunton, the highway passes into North Carolina, where are many fine roads.

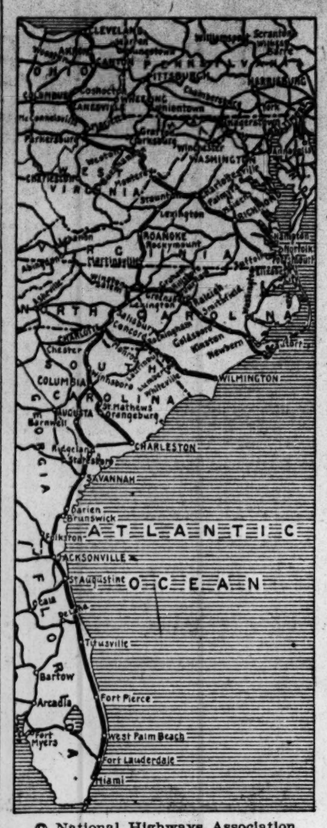
In old McNeill township, there is a story of road making that touches many phases of the question of good roads. With the exception of three or four places where the roads crossed outcroppings of clay, every highway in the place was so sandy that people thought it impossible to build good dirt roads.

At length the people remembered that in those places where the roads crossed clay outcroppings, the roads had always been hard. With this in view the township voted a 25 cent tax on every $100 of the valuation of real and personal property, and 75 cents a head of the poll tax for road building.

These taxes yielded a revenue of $2000 a year. Then the township persuaded the Legislature to pass an act under which it issued $15,000 worth of bonds. The town officers estimated that the money from the sale of the bonds would build 30 miles of road at $500 a mile, and leave $600 from the tax levy to maintain the new roads in good condition.

The results far exceeded calculations. With the $15,000, and $6000 more that was contributed either in money or work by the adjacent property owners, 70 miles of road were built. That, of course, meant a larger maintenance fund than the original plans had called for, but the roads themselves yielded most of it, for they increased the value of real estate until the tax levy amounted to $3000 instead of $2000.

Among the attractions of North



© National Highways Association

The Great Lakes-Atlantic highway, 1535 miles in length

Carolina is the winter resort of Pinehurst. From Charlotte, through which the Great Lakes-Atlantic highway passes, motor routes radiate in all directions. Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Goldsboro, Newbern, and Wilmington are other well known places touched in North Carolina.

In South Carolina travelers are attracted to Charleston, a pleasant, old fashioned town with numerous attractive private residences surrounded with semi-tropical flowers and trees.

Passing through a corner of Georgia the highway touches Savannah, the chief commercial city of the Empire state of the South, which is on a bluff overlooking the Savannah river, 18 miles from the sea. It was settled in 1733.

Reaching Florida, the highway passes through Jacksonville, and a little to the south St. Augustine, the oldest city in the United States, founded by Menendez in 1565. One store made Miami, the southern end of the highway, previous to 1896, but the city is now a thriving business center and popular winter resort. West Palm beach is another of the attractions on this highway.

WIRELESS USED TO AID GERMAN WAR DEPENDENTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The aid of the wireless has been adopted by the American relief committee, a country-wide organization, which is raising a fund for the German widows and orphans of the war, to overcome the barriers that have been put in the way of communication with Germany. Members of the American colony in Berlin, under the patronage of Ambassador Gerard, instituted the movement. At their instance the committee on this side was organized. Figures were shown to prove that there are now something like 400,000 widows in Germany, and a total of more than 1,000,000 widows and orphans. It was also shown that the pension allowed by the German government falls woefully short in this era of high prices.

The only positive way of communicating with Germany in these days of blockades and censors is via wireless, and accordingly the wireless has been called into play. Through a bank in New York and another in Berlin, connections were established, and now, after weeks of effort, regular transmissions of money are being made through this medium. Already nearly 250,000 marks have been sent over, a sum which means that more than 400 German families—widows and their children—have been placed beyond need for a year.

MEMPHIS IS DOING VOCATIONAL WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Memphis board of education has taken a step forward with the establishment of vocational classes, in which instruction may be received by men and women who feel the need of additional vocational training. Two nights each week the adults will do the same work done by the boys and girls who attend the school regularly.

Two classes are for women, in which are taught domestic art, cooking, sewing and the various household arts. In the two classes for men instruction is to be given in mechanical drawing and various kinds of shop work and cabinet making.

MAYOR'S PLEDGES CARRIED OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a survey of the Mitchel administration, Henry Bruere, former city chamberlain, says that the platform pledges of the mayor, which were not "political war cries," but seriously intended declarations, have been carried out to a great extent, and are being redeemed constantly.

TWO AMERICAS HAVE THOUSAND INDIAN TONGUES

These Languages so Difficult to Record That a Standard Method Has Been Devised for Transcribing Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There are about 1000 American Indian languages in the two Americas, says a statement made public today by the bureau of American ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution. This bureau conducts studies and investigations among the Indians.

Practically 500 distinct Indian languages are found north of Mexico. It becomes, therefore, impossible to give "the" Indian word for any English equivalent, and consequently it is usually chosen from the language of the tribe which inhabits, or once inhabited, the particular section of the country from which the request comes; for example, the word may be chosen from the Sioux, Delaware, Cherokee, Seneca, Zuni or other language.

One of the exhibits of the bureau of American ethnology at the recent Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco was a large placard, in tabular form, intended to illustrate the number and variety of Indian languages north of Mexico. Although not exhaustive, it included 33 family groups and 167 different tribes. The equivalent of only one word was shown, the concept expressed by Latin homo, "human being." For example, a member of the Cherokee tribe says "yunwi," while his former neighbor of the Creek tribe says "isti." The Delaware of the Algonquin says "in" for a male person, and "lenno" or "lenape" for a human being. The eastern and central Eskimo use the word "inuit," meaning people, or "inuk," person, whereas his not far-distant relative, the Aleut, says "aliwut." The Zuni Indian expresses the word by "kwe," and the Osage by "nikashiga." These few examples show in how many ways, all different, this one idea is expressed.

In fact, the Indian languages are so numerous and so difficult to record that the American Anthropological Association appointed a committee some time ago to devise a standard method for transcribing them. Its report has just been published by the Smithsonian Institution and is entitled "Phonetic Transcription of Indian Languages." It goes into detail as to the best and most improved manner of recording the many Indian languages of this country in a form that is feasible and easily understood. The report is intended primarily for philologists and students of phonetics, and is designed to show what is necessary in order to record an Indian language properly.

Fortunately for the student of Indian linguistics, nearly all the tribal and family languages may be classified into groups, so that it is not necessary for the philologist to learn each language; he studies the basic principles of the speech of a linguistic group, and, following certain rules and exceptions, is able to comprehend much of the speech of its several branches.

UNIVERSITY GIVEN COWS

HARROGATE, Tenn.—Some of the finest cattle ever owned by Lincoln Memorial University have just been received in a shipment from Ohio. These cattle are the gift of friends of the school in Ohio, and will be of great value to the dairy interests of the region. As rapidly as possible the school is trying to build up a large dairy industry. It has a farm of 675 acres, and a dairy with modern equipment. Not long ago a fine dairy and stock barn was built through the generosity of a friend in Ohio.

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IS PLAN OF BUREAU

United States Commercial Attache to Orient Fosters Organization to Promote Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Organization of an American-Chinese chamber of commerce, for the promotion of trade between the United States and China, is an idea being developed by Dr. E. E. Pratt, director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the department of commerce, and Julean H. Arnold, United States commercial attache to China. The project as yet has not taken definite form, but it is proposed, if found practicable, and United States business men seem sufficiently interested, to organize such a chamber of commerce along the same lines as the American-Russian chamber of commerce, which was organized a few months ago with headquarters in New York city.

The organization would have to be national in scope, and backed by business interests of the kind that would command respect for it, and enable the chamber to perform an important function. Otherwise, Dr. Pratt says, there would be no excuse for such an organization. Unless it can be done on a large scale it will not be attempted at all.

Mr. Arnold is at present in the United States, making a tour of the country, as was contemplated by the law which authorized the appointment of commercial attaches abroad, acquainting himself with industrial conditions and acquainting the business men with trade information that he has acquired in China. He has made several addresses on the Pacific coast, and has assisted in the organization of China clubs and societies in San Francisco, Seattle and elsewhere. These clubs, Dr. Pratt says, will perform a useful service locally and help to promote understanding between the two countries, but they will not take the place of the proposed chamber of commerce. In his addresses on the Pacific coast Mr. Arnold has emphasized his belief that a great opportunity in oriental trade awaits American business men if they will but take advantage of it.

ATLANTA FAIR BASED ON IDEA OF EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—More ambitious in many ways than anything of the kind held previously in this part of the country, the Southeastern fair, to open in Atlanta on Oct. 14, and to close on the 21st, is attracting attention in many parts of the South. Based on the broad idea of education for all of the people, and comprising at the same time numerous entertainment features on a large scale, the annual Southeastern fair in Atlanta is expected to develop into a potent educational factor and an important index to advancement in the South.

In the main, the fair will be an agricultural, industrial and live stock exhibition on a large scale, for the management began work with the idea of laying stress upon the need of more and better crops throughout the Southeast and improvement in live-stock raising. In connection with this, there will be exhibited a model farm cottage properly equipped, which is expected to furnish an object lesson to the farmers who attend. The model cottage is designed to meet the needs of the farmer in moderate circumstances, and to bring to the attention of the average man living in the rural districts improvements by which he can better his surroundings at a minimum cost. A model dairy and dairy barn are to be used in giving instruction in the latest dairy methods.

The fair grounds are situated just outside the city limits of Atlanta, the site being admirably adapted to exposition purposes. The property comprises 350 acres of land.

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The "Saxon" shows the superiority that has been attained in designing and tailoring a smart, serviceable suit for the man of affairs.

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Child's "NATURAL SHAPE" shoes give proper support to the ankles. Sizes 7 to 10½
White Buckskin, Button or Lace } $6.50
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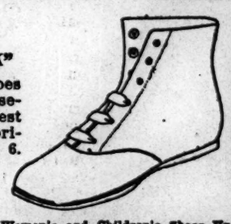
Children's "PERFECT SHAPE" button and lace shoes permit perfect development of the growing feet. Sizes 4 to 8.
White Buckskin, Button..... $3.00
White Buckskin, Lace..... 3.50
Tan Russia, Black Kid and White Linen, Button..... 2.25
Tan Russia and White Linen, Lace 2.75

Baby's "AID-TO-WALK" ankle support shoes have the endorsement of the highest recognized authorities. Sizes 2 to 6.

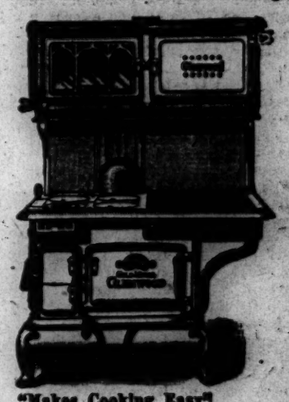


White Buckskin, Lace $3.00
White Buckskin, Button 2.50
Tan Russia or White Linen, Lace 2.25
Tan Russia, Black Kid or White Linen, Button 1.75

Booklet of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes Upon Request to Dept. M.

This New Range Is A Wonder For Cooking

Although it is less than four feet long it can do every kind of cooking for any ordinary family by gas in summer, or by coal or wood when the kitchen needs heating.



"Makes Cooking Easy"

Note the two gas ovens above—one for baking, glass paneled, and one for broiling, with white door.

The large oven below is fitted with Glenwood oven indicator, and is heated by coal or wood.

When in a hurry, both coal and gas ovens can be operated at the same time, using one for meats and the other for pastry. It "Makes Cooking Easy".

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PARIS WASHINGTON CINCINNATI DULUTH

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

New Corsets to Produce
The Pretty Curves of the Natural Figure

THE PRETTY CURVES of the natural figure are fashionable and the most fashionable gown is the one that makes these evident. But the really "natural" figure, according to the conception of the fashionable eye, is *only the correctly corseted one.*

The new Corset models allow the appearance of a slender rounded waist, of slim hips, of the long curve under the arm, the smooth back—in short of a trimly held, slender, uncorseted figure.

The skillful Corset fitter will find some model to allow this desired appearance—the look of youth—to almost any figure. The Loeser Corset Store is famous for the skill of its fitters. It has equal renown for giving their best expression to difficult figures.

The new models are here, scores of them. The Mme. Irene series is inclusive of something for every figure. There are others that have their strong following in Jurna, Redfern, Bon Ton, Mme. Binner, C. B. a la Spirite, Nemo, Bien Jolie and others.

Models at $3 and up fitted free; a nominal charge in the rare instances when alterations are necessary.

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R.M.S. "Niagara" (20,000 tons) R.M.S. "Makura" (12,000 tons)
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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The road from Peronne to Chaulnes, bending slightly to the west, passes through the town of Barleux some four miles from its start, and then continues in a southwesterly direction until five miles further on it reaches the little town of Ablaincourt, then still keeping southwest passes by Pressoir, and in another couple of miles reaches Chaulnes. At Ablaincourt it meets a road running southeast from Bray-sur-Somme, through Fay, and the two roads make then a rough V. On the western edge of the angle so formed, and rather more than a mile northwest of Ablaincourt, is the hamlet of Bovent, whilst south of Ablaincourt and north of Chaulnes lie the Chaulnes woods. It is here that yesterday's successful advance of the French took place. Bovent was completely captured, and the northern and western suburbs of Ablaincourt occupied, as well as the greater part of the Chaulnes woods, 1200 prisoners being taken.

On the eastern front, the Russians have apparently been driven back slightly in the direction of Lutsk.

The Austrians still continue to press back the Rumanians between Kronstadt and the frontier.

On the Macedonian front the Allies are pressing their advance, and are pushing back the Bulgarians along the Struma river.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Wednesday—The war office statement issued yesterday says:

Western front: Army group of Prince Rupprecht. Yesterday, especially in the hours of the evening and the night, our opponents again delivered strong attacks on the long battle front between the Ancre and the Somme. All their efforts were fruitless. Attempts of the French to advance east of Vermandovillers were frustrated.

Army groups of the German Crown Prince: On both sides of the Meuse (Verdun front) there were lively encounters with artillery and minethrowers.

Eastern theater: Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria. Near Kolostrow on the river Stokhod northwest of Lutsk, we drove the Russians out of an advanced position and repulsed their counter-attacks.

To the west of Lutsk there were no infantry activities.

German detachments stormed the village of Herbutow, east of the Narayuvka river, with slight losses to our troops. We took prisoners four officers and 200 men and captured a few machine guns.

Army group of Archduke Charles: In the Carpathians Russian counter attacks failed before the positions on Babaludova, which we captured on Oct. 8.

On the eastern front of the Transylvanian theater progress was made everywhere. The exits from the Hargitta and Carole mountains into the upper and lower Alt valley have been won. On both sides of Kronstadt our victorious troops are closely pressing the defeated Rumanians. As a result of three days' battle at Kronstadt 1175 prisoners and 25 cannon, including 13 heavy guns, numerous ammunition carts and other war supplies have been brought in up to the present time. In addition we have captured two locomotives and more than 800 wagons, most of them loaded with provisions. According to the unanimous reports of our troops, the Rumanians suffered very heavy losses.

To the west of Vulkan pass the frontier mountain of Negului was captured.

Macedonian front: The Serbians continued their attacks against the Bulgarian troops in the Cerna salient east of the Monastir-Florina railway. Near Skochiviz they achieved small results. Otherwise they were repulsed everywhere.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Wednesday—The official comunication issued by the war office yesterday says:

On the northern and western front there have been minor engagements.

On the southern front there have been skirmishes and artillery bombardments along the Danube.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Wednesday—An official communique states on the greater part of the battle front, the German artillery was more active. North of Nueville St. Vaast, the Germans blew up a small mine this morning, causing no casualties. A successful minor enterprise was carried out against the German trenches south of Hulluch.

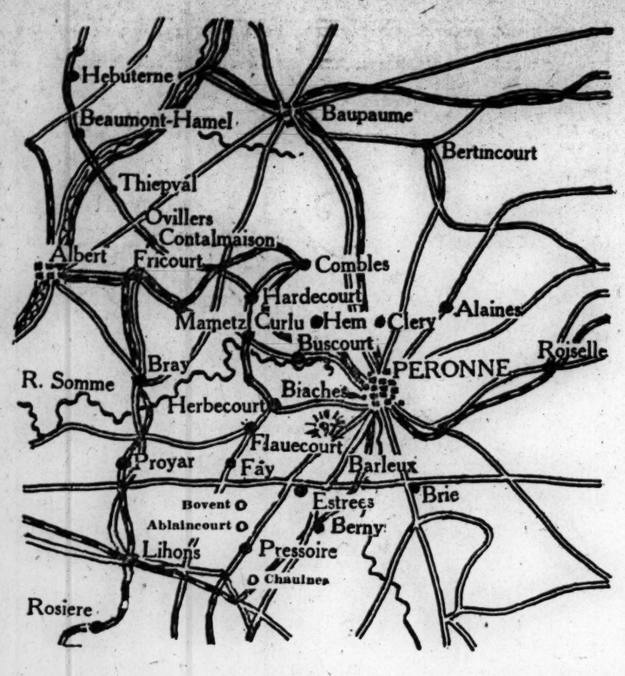
An official communique states that a hostile cavalry detachment has been driven back by a British mounted brigade, two miles south of Seres. Bulgarian working parties have been active between Barakli and Baraklidzuma. The British have occupied Topolova and Prosenik.

On the Doiran front, a Bulgarian post was successfully raided near Krastali and the occupants were dispersed.

The official communication from Sir Douglas Haig's headquarters in France, issued last night reads:

The work of improving our new positions south of the Ancre continued today without special interest. In addition to those reported a further 268 German prisoners were brought in, including five officers.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down north of Neuville-St. Vaast. Yesterday our own aircraft were again very active. One of our machines is missing.



Map shows region south of Somme where new French attack has resulted in capture of Bovent, northern and western outskirts of Ablaincourt and greater part of Chaulnes wood.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Wednesday — The war office statement issued last night is as follows:

North of the Somme there was great artillery activity on both sides. A surprise attack of Sailly-Saillisel brought us 50 prisoners, two of them officers.

South of the Somme we attacked on a front of 2½ miles between Berny-en-Santerre and Chaulnes. Our offensive vigorously carried the enemy position, which was the objective, and went along it an appreciable distance at certain points. The hamlet of Bovent, the northern and western outskirts of Ablaincourt and the greater part of Chaulnes wood were captured.

The Germans sustained considerable losses, notably around Ablaincourt. Twelve hundred prisoners were taken.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report.

Aviation: During the night of Oct. 9-10 Adjutant-Pilot Baron and Adjutant Chazard bombarded at Stuttgart the Bosch magneto factory. A dense smoke was seen rising from the factory as a result of the bombardment.

Eastern army: On the Struma the Bulgarians evacuated Onavdor Mah, Ormanli and Haznatar. In the center there was moderate artillery activity. On the left wing our offensive continues successfully. There has been especially sharp fighting in the Cerna bend between the Serbs and Bulgarians. In the course of these actions 816 prisoners, including five officers, have been taken.

Monastir and Prilep have been bombarded by our aeroplanes.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Wednesday — An official communique states on Monte Pasubio the Italians stormed Austrian trenches in the Cosmagnon and Sette Croci sector, capturing 176 men of the Kaiserjaeger regiment, including six officers besides a machine gun. Austrian attacks on the second peak of Colbricon and on the northern slopes of Monte Sief were repulsed. The Italians took 43 prisoners on the Carso in small engagements. Austrian aeroplanes dropped a large number of bombs on villages in Gratio lagoon and elsewhere while an Italian squadron bombed the Austrian positions on Col Santo, north of Mt. Pasubio. In Epirus an Italian detachment occupied Klissura, southeast of Tepelhi on the Vojusa.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Wednesday—The following announcement was made here yesterday:

Macedonian front: West of the Florina-Monastir railroad there was the usual reciprocal artillery fire. East of the railway our opponents continually bombarded our positions from Kenali to Skochivir. Under protection of this fire enemy battalions crossed the Cerna. We soon counterattacked, and the fighting continues. In the Moglenica valley there was activity on both sides with artillery and mines.

East and west of the Vardar and in the foothills of the Belaschitza mountains there was listless artillery firing. We dispersed by our fire some enemy companies which were building breastworks near the villages of Sokolovo and Radile.

On the Struma front there were patrol engagements. All was quiet on the Aegean coast.

On the Danube we occupied by a surprise attack and with the assistance of a Danube flotilla an island at the eastern outlet of Belen canal, capturing two officers and 150 men and taking six machine-guns.

In Dobrudja and on the Black sea quiet prevails.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Wednesday—An official communique states that northeast of Cernuheviz the Rumanians were repulsed and south of Heetziz the Austrians captured Mount Negroni. The defeated Rumanian second army is being pursued in the mountains.

CARRANZA ACT PROTESTED

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Jules Jusserand, the French ambassador, has protested to President Wilson against a decree of the Carranza government of Mexico, which, he said, had the effect of sequestering $60,000,000 of French money invested in two banks in Mexico City.

NO PATCHED UP PEACE, ASSERTS BRITISH Ppremier

(Continued from page one)

for a further development of importation by the state.

The appointment of the royal commission meant, the minister explained, that the importation of wheat would have to be undertaken largely, if not entirely, under the control of the commission which would avail itself of the experience of the sugar commission.

He then announced a large purchase of Australian wheat by the government and stated that the tonnage required for the conveyance of the wheat had been provided. The tonnage for the carriage of wheat across the Atlantic had been provided for nearly a year ahead.

Finally, Mr. Runciman indicated that the full benefit of reduction in cost of carriage would accrue to the state and not to private individuals and requisitioned vessels would be required to provide the space necessary for state importations at fixed and not variable rates of freight. The terms of reference to the royal commission are to inquire into the supply of wheat and flour in the United Kingdom, to purchase, sell and control the trade on behalf of the government and generally to take such steps as may seem desirable for maintaining the supply. The Earl of Crawford, president of the board of agriculture, will be chairman.

Among other business, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the conference on electoral reform will hold its first meeting on Thursday, the terms of reference being to examine and if possible submit agreed resolutions on the following matters:

Franchise reform, redistribution of seats, reform of the system of registration of electors, method of elections and manner in which costs should be borne. Among the members of the conference will be the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Grey, Viscounts Bryce and Gladstone, Col. James Craig, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Sir John Simon and Messrs. Walsh and Wardle.

Mr. Bonar Law also announced the government's intention to proceed with the special register bill, while Mr. Reginald McKenna explained that the decision to issue 6 per cent exchequer bonds was arrived at because the moment did not appear most favorable for the issue of a long date loan which would, however, follow at the first suitable opportunity.

Mr. Hayes Fisher made a long statement on the training and employment of disabled soldiers.

DEMAND FOR LABOR HITS THE STATE FARM

"The tremendous demand for labor is affecting the state farm at Bridgewater, where, with a 'shortage' of over 600, the remainder of the inmates have found it difficult to harvest the crops and operate the plant, according to Robert W. Kelso, secretary of the state board of charity, which has charge of the institution.

"The falling off in the number of persons ordinarily sent to Bridgewater is due, in a great degree we believe," said Mr. Kelso, "to the attitude of employers of labor toward their help. When labor was plentiful, employers were fairly strict in requiring help to conform to certain rules. Under the conditions which prevail today, when a man fails to report for work the employer is very lenient, and a discharge is the last thing to be considered.

BOSTON ELECTION HOURS TO BE STUDIED

Mayor Curley announced today that he had asked the board of election commissioners to study and report to him next Monday on the proposition to change the hours of holding elections in Boston from 6 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon to 8 in the morning till 8 at night.

Mr. Curley said the proposition was not his own. He had received the idea in a letter and he was merely putting the proposition before the election board to get their ideas. He said the hours of holding Boston elections would have to be changed, if they were changed, by the city council.

MILITARY VALUE OF TROOPS ON BORDER JUDGED

Army Staff Expert Figures That Efficiency of Guardsmen as First Line Support Has Increased Greatly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Just what the effect on the national guardsmen of the service at the border has been, in increasing their military value, experts are chary of stating too definitely, but that the United States now has a citizen soldiery of about 150,000, all of real military value, is agreed.

"So long as the country is depending upon the national guard to be the first support of the regular army," said a general staff officer, "I think that the money spent on the guard's training, due to border disturbance, is money well spent. I am sure that the guard has improved 200 to 300 per cent throughout, but just what the measure of its present condition compared to first line troops is, cannot be answered until all the guard is mustered out and the complete reports are available.

"Germany, considered generally as the greatest military nation, takes two years to make a citizen soldier fit, according to the German standard, to be first support to the first line. France takes three years. The guardsmen already mustered out, of whom there are between 30,000 and 40,000, have had approximately three months' service.

"Service given by the guardsmen has been notably fine, and pride in and appreciation of the way the men have done has been expressed by Secretary Baker. And the men have learned things which they could never have learned in the course of their routine service as parts of the organizations of the states. They have learned what it means to maneuver in large bodies; they have learned the problems involved in feeding so many men—in the transport service.

"They never before had the privilege of being associated with each other in such large groups. They have learned how to exist under camp conditions, how to be more or less comfortable in an uncomfortable situation, and so on.

"There are a few less than 110,000 guardsmen on the border now, and all the units in the several states are either there or under orders to go there. Those which have been mustered out have had about three months' service. One cannot tell, of course, how long service the rest of the guardsmen will get. No more guardsmen can be mustered out, however, without reducing the number on the border, as there are no new units to order there to fill places.

"Of the entire national guard which is doing or has done duty on the border, between 30 and 40 per cent were new enlistments—that is, they had not had the regular training of the guardsman, with his 48 or so drills a year and a month's field work; and, of the other 60 or 70 per cent, the time during which they had been under the national guard training differed, some having been long in the service and others but a short time. All of which makes it too much a matter of speculation to attempt to say how nearly fit the guardsmen are to compose a citizen soldiery at the proper standard to act as first support to the regular army."

PRESIDENT HIBBEN CHIDES SHIRKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton University opened this morning with the annual meeting of the faculty and student body in Marquand chapel. President Hibben in his address to the freshmen emphasized the oldest tradition of Princeton University—loyalty. "Loyalty to an institution," the president said, "is devotion to its central idea. I believe that it is the natural thing for a young man to have a love of knowledge for its own sake." The president deprecated the use of the word "high-brow." He said that the trouble with the average undergraduates in the American colleges was that they were shirkers, men who can but do not want to work, and the fault lies with themselves rather than with the college system. "You are slackers," he said, "at a time when your country needs not only all its strength, but all the wisdom of its young manhood."

Economize!

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Franklin Mills Entire Wheat FLOUR

Richest in Food Value

The flavor is different than white bread. A decided "Nutty" wheat flavor; you will like it. Makes delicious Muffins and Griddle Cakes.

Get a sealed package of your grocer and try it. It is also sold in sacks and barrels.

Booklet of Recipes, including prize recipe for making Raisin Bread, mailed free.

FRANKLIN MILLS CO., 181 State St., Boston

BOSTON COMMON SOCIETY PROTESTS PARK STREET SIGNS

Members of Organization Open Campaign for the Removal of Two on Roofs

Efforts to obtain the removal of two large advertising signs recently placed on the roofs of buildings on Park street, between the Park Street church and Beacon street, have been started by members of the Boston Common Society. These citizens, interested in maintaining the beauty of the Common, hold that the signs are a disfigurement not to be tolerated by Bostonians who have the civic welfare of the city at heart.

According to the members of the society there is no legal method in this case to compel the property owners to take the signs down. The supreme court has ruled unconstitutional a law forbidding the exposing of such advertisement opposite boulevards or parks. It is hoped, however, that an amendment to the state constitution can be adopted within a short time to meet the decision of the court in this regard.

One of the signs objected to has been on the building for a number of months while the other is of more recent origin. The largest is electrically illuminated, making it conspicuous at night. In continuing their efforts to obtain their removal it is expected that the interested members of the society will call the other members to a meeting soon to take further action.

The Boston Common Society was organized 16 years ago and at present the Rev. Edward A. Horton is president, James A. Lowell secretary and Mrs. James B. Brown, Myron G. Pierce and March G. Bennett members of the executive committee. During its existence the organization has been active in opposing every effort to encroach on the Common, its formation being due to the plan for erecting subway stations along the Tremont street mall. In this the society was unsuccessful, though the case went to the supreme court. A year ago the society was successful in preventing a slice being taken off the Common along Park street for traffic relief.

BOOK ON STATE CONSTITUTION ISSUED

In view of the approaching referendum at the November election on the question of holding a convention to revise the Massachusetts constitution and of the references made to the convention in the state party platforms, just adopted, political circles are showing much interest in a book by former Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham entitled "A Brief History of the Constitution and Government of Massachusetts," now being circulated by the author among political and legislative leaders.

After reviewing the early forms of New England government, Mr. Frothingham tells of the framing of the present constitution, which was adopted in 1780, and of the subsequent amendments. Separate chapters are given to the only constitutional conventions in Massachusetts since the adoption of the 1780 constitution, those of 1820 and 1853.

As a further help to those considering changes in the constitution, the author tells of the organization and procedure of the Legislature and the duties and powers of the Governor, with a historical review of the development of these two branches of the state government. New material for a special chapter on legislative procedure was drawn largely from Mr. Frothingham's experience as a member and later as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HARVARD LEGAL AID BUREAU

The office of the Harvard legal aid bureau has been moved from the Prospect Union to 580 Massachusetts avenue. The bureau furnishes free legal services in civil cases to people of Cambridge who have not the money to hire a lawyer. The bureau handled 147 cases last year.

MASTER Shoe Builders the SHOE CRAFT Group

SHOE CRAFT

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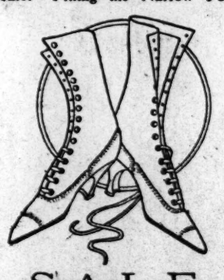
Fitting The Narrow Foot

Widths AAA, AA & A

In Sizes 7½, 8, 8½ and 9

The "ShoeCraft" Shop specializes in fitting smart footwear to the narrow foot. Widths AAA, AA and A may be had from stock in all sizes including 7½, 8, 8½ and 9. Send for our Booklet "Fitting the Narrow Foot."



SALE

SMART "SHOECRAFT" BOOTS AT REDUCTIONS OF FROM $4 TO $6.

A variety of the smartest combinations which were made up for this Autumn's selling. Incomplete range of sizes, which we will not reorder at the advanced prices. Selling for a short time at

$8 and $10

MAIL SHOPPING SERVICE

Perfect fit guaranteed. Parcels post prepaid. Send for new Autumn and Winter Catalog M11 and Measurement Instructions. Charge Accounts.

HAHNE & Co.

Broad, New and Halsey Sts., NEWARK, N. J.

Beautiful Hats for $10

At $10.00 is a copy of a large drooping Georgette Hat of velvet faced with blue felt; taffeta plaiting in brim, only trimming is a pink rose—At Hahne's for.....$10.00

The "Corinne" Hat For Misses

Charming in their rich and effective simplicity are the "Corinne" group of trimmed Hats shown at Hahne's for the young women who dress smartly. One from many models is pictured.

The Hat pictured is trimmed with mole fur band and loops of the fur backed with blue and gold ribbon.....$7.50

Hahne's—Second Floor

You Will Want Some of These New Broadcloth Collars

For they are the newest in Women's Neckwear

Our assortments include these novelties in all the new shapes; picoted, corded and plain edges; may be worn with either coat or dress.....$1.00

Very popular are the new Satin Collars, some washable; we have them in the latest cuts and styles, plain edge and hemstitched and picoted edge; good for practical wear; special.....$1.00

Georgette Crepe, always good, for it is dainty and soft. We have them plain and embroidered, deep back and broadcloth, trimmed, at.....$2.00

Georgette Crepe Collars, with scalloped broadcloth trimmed, for the dainty silk gown trimmed with tailored buttons.....$1.50

Satin Collars in new roll effect with hemstitched and picoted edge to be worn with coats, also the new serge dresses.....$1.50

Hahne's—Main Floor

Announcing A Change of Name The Quality Remains the Same

HENCEFORTH October Brand Sweet Apple Cider will be known as Red Wing. The only change is in the label—we have merely rechristened this pure, delicious beverage. The quality, flavor and price remain the same.

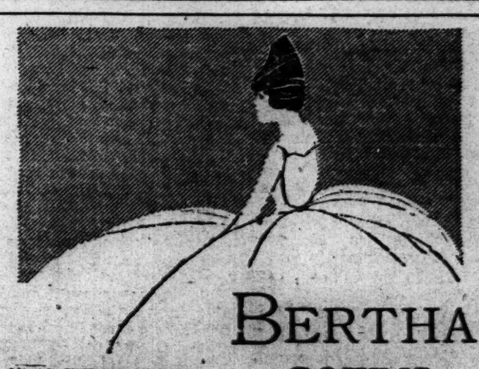
So when you want absolutely pure, wholesome cider ask for

RED WING Formerly October Brand SWEET APPLE CIDER

ONLY the pure, free juice of big, red, ripe, sound apples. Like Red Wing Grape Juice, Red Wing Cider comes to you unchanged—unfermented—unadulterated.

It is "Good to the Core"

Puritan Food Products Co., Inc. FREDONIA, N. Y.



BERTHA GOWNS

17-19 WEST 45th ST. NEW YORK

ALLIES' REQUEST IN DEUTSCHLAND CASE DENIED

(Continued from page one)

marines in neutral ports, is as follows:

"The government of the United States has received the identical memoranda of the governments of France, Great Britain, Russia and Japan, in which neutral governments are exhorted to take efficacious measures tending to prevent belligerent submarines, regardless of their use, to avail themselves of neutral waters, roadsteads and harbors.

"These governments point out the facility possessed by such craft to avoid supervision or surveillance or determination of their national character and their power 'to do injury that is inherent in their very nature,' as well as the 'additional facilities' afforded by having at their disposal places where they can rest and replenish their supplies.

"Apparently on these grounds, the allied governments hold that 'submarine vessels must be excluded from the benefits of the rules heretofore accepted under international law regarding the admission and sojourn of war and merchant vessels in neutral waters, roadsteads or harbors; any submarine of a belligerent that once enters a neutral harbor must be held there' and, therefore, the allied governments 'warn neutral powers of the great danger to neutral submarines attending the navigation of waters visited by the submarines of belligerents.

"In reply the government of the United States must express its surprise that there appears to be an endeavor of the allied powers to determine the rule of action governing what they regard as a 'novel situation' in respect to the use of submarines in time of war and to enforce acceptance of that rule, at least in part, by warning neutral powers of the great danger to their submarines in waters that may be visited by belligerent submarines.

"In the opinion of the government of the United States the allied powers have not set forth any circumstances, nor is the government of the United States at present aware of any circumstances, concerning the use of war or merchant submarines which would render the existing rules of international law inapplicable to them.

"In view of this fact and of the notice and warning of the allied powers announced in their memoranda under acknowledgment, it is incumbent upon the government of the United States to notify the governments of France, Great Britain, Russia and Japan that, so far as the treatment of either war or merchant submarines in American waters is concerned, the government of the United States reserves its liberty of action in all respects and will treat such vessels as, in its opinion, becomes the action of a power which may be said to have taken the first steps toward establishing the principles of neutrality, and which for over a century has maintained those principles in the traditional spirit and with the high sense of impartiality in which they were conceived.

"In order, however, that there should be no misunderstanding as to the attitude of the United States, the government of the United States announces to the allied powers that it holds it to be the duty of belligerent powers to distinguish between submarines of neutral and belligerent nationality, and that responsibility for any conflict that may arise between belligerent warships and neutral submarines, on account of the neglect of a belligerent to so distinguish between these classes of submarines, must rest entirely upon the negligent power."

Text of Allies' Request

Neutral Governments Urged to Keep Submarines Away

LONDON, England—The memorandum under date of Aug. 31 recently sent by the Allies to neutral governments is in reply to the memorandum from the Allies on Aug. 23 respecting the admission of belligerent submarines into neutral waters or ports. It reads as follows:

"In view of the development of submarine navigation and by means of acts which, in the present circumstances, may be unfortunately expected from enemy submarines, the allied governments consider it necessary, in order not only to safeguard their belligerent rights and liberty of commercial navigation, but to avoid risks of dispute, to urge neutral governments to take effective measures, if they have not already done so, with a view to preventing belligerent submarine vessels, whatever the purpose to which they are put, from making use of neutral waters, roadsteads and ports.

"In the case of submarine vessels the application of the basis of the law of nations is affected by special and novel conditions: First, by the fact that these vessels can navigate and remain at sea submerged and can thus escape all control and observation; second, by the fact that it is impossible to identify them and establish their national character, whether neutral or belligerent, combatant or non-combatant, and to remove the capacity for harm inherent in the nature of such vessels.

"It may further be said that any place which provides a submarine warship far from its base with an opportunity for rest and replenishment of its supplies, thereby furnishes such addition to its powers that the place becomes in fact, through the advantages which it gives, a base of naval operations.

"In view of the state of affairs thus existing, the allied governments are of the opinion that submarine vessels should be excluded from the benefits of the rules hitherto recognized by the laws of nations, regarding the admission of vessels of war, or merchant vessels into neutral waters, roadsteads or ports and their sojourn in them. Any belligerent submarine entering a neutral port should be detained there.

"The allied governments take this opportunity to point out to the neutral powers the serious danger incurred by neutral submarines in the navigation of regions frequented by belligerent submarines."

London Press Comment

The Times Says Submarine Move Is "Pacific Blockade"

LONDON, England—Under the heading "Germany Flouts the United States," the Daily Mail in referring to the submarine raid, says the old issues between those countries have been raised in a fresh and graver form. After quoting the protest of the United States to Germany for the sinking of the Lusitania, in which it was stated that it was a breach of the laws of war to leave the crew and those on board a submarined ship "to the mercy of the sea in her small boats," the Daily Mail says this was precisely what was done in the case of the British steamer Stephano.

"If wholesale murder was not permitted almost within range of American guns," says the newspaper, "it was owing to the action of the United States destroyers, which saved hundreds of lives. That the American seamen showed the greatest energy and efficiency in aiding passengers and crews will not surprise the people of this country who know the United States navy as a great service with splendid traditions."

The Daily Mail predicts prompt action by the United States with regard to the operations of German undersea craft near American shores "because of American communications being cut and American exports being sent to the bottom of the sea." It adds that an attempt by the Germans to establish a submarine base in America "would clearly fall under the rules laid down by the United States government itself in the Alabama arbitration case with Great Britain, which forbid either contracting party 'to permit or suffer belligerents to make use of its ports or waters as a base for naval operations against the other.'"

The Times' legal correspondent, dealing with German submarine activity off the American coast, calls it "a long-distance blockade of the British Isles which is utterly inadmissible in international law." "It amounts in practice," the correspondent adds, "to a 'pacific blockade' of the American coast." A pacific blockade is a form of coercion adopted in time of peace to bring a wrong-doing state to reason.

"If, in the present instance, the United States will tolerate pressure of this sort, some surprises will be caused international lawyers." The Times editorially reviews the submarine activity near the American coast, declaring that it raises a grave and complicated situation between Germany and the United States. "While it is for President Wilson to protect the dignity and interests of the American people," says the Times, "it is for the Allies to make clear that they cannot and do not regard German submarine 'frightfulness' as coming within the recognized laws of war."

The Daily News says that the exploits of the U-53 will raise very grave issues, adding: "Germany is now, for some obscure reason, proving to America that recognition of a submarine commerce destroyer involves recognition of its right to blockade a neutral port. If such right is to be recognized, any power which has a submarine at all, can proceed to paralyze neutral trade with a country with which it happens to be at war. We might conceivably see a Mexican submarine barring entry to a British port to American liners.

"The whole idea is impossible and opposed to the spirit of all careful international regulations with regard to effective blockades."

The Morning Post considers that the German submarines are not likely to show more than brief activity in American waters and that their activity will hardly affect the balance of losses inflicted on British ocean-going trade as a whole, "The effect of the German raid," says the Post, "is to demonstrate once more the nature and result of piracy, probably devised for the purpose of inflicting a gratifying loss upon shipping generally and also to serve the political purpose of cheering and enlivening the German public, especially at a time when nothing is known of the fate of the Bremen."

Search Is Given Up

Now Believed Only Five Vessels Sunk by Submarines

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The report that six steamships had been sunk last Sunday by German submarines off Nantucket is now believed to have been fallacious, as the Kingston, one of those which had been declared to be blown up, could not very well be accounted for.

There are only two ships named Kingston mentioned in the Lloyds Register. One of them is a Great lakes craft, the home port of which is Toronto, and which, apparently, has never been removed from the lake service.

The other Kingston is a Norwegian vessel which left Grimsby, Eng., for Malaga, Spain, last Sept. 12, arriving there Sept. 19, and not reported after that in the Maritime Register, indicating that she is still at that port.

The Kingstonian, which it was believed might have been the steamship sunk, has been in the British government service for some time and would not have been likely to be near the American coast.

The consensus of opinion among shipping men is that the name Kingston was an error in wireless transmission and that the Christian Knudsen was intended instead. The latter, a Norwegian steamship, was one of those sunk by the submarine.

It is reported from Newport that the search for the crew of the Kingston has been abandoned and the 12 destroyers which have been engaged in this work have been ordered to return to port.

Captain Saw Three U Boats

Official Report and Allies' Information Confirm Report

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Information has reached officials of the Entente Allies that three German war submarines are operating off the American coast, the U-53, U-154 and U-161.

These officials said the information had come to them from sources in which they placed confidence. It is believed to coincide with cable dispatches received earlier from the other side.

The report of the captain of the Christian Knudsen, made officially, states he saw, while standing on the deck of the U-53, before his ship was sunk by her, the conning towers of two U-boats, four miles distant.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Robert Nelson Corwin, professor in the German department of Yale University, is to head the new board of control of the university's athletics. He served on the committee of investigation which recommended drastic change in methods of control, and now has been given authority to carry through many of the reforms which he urged. This is the culmination of a career as a constructive critic, which began some years ago, soon after he was assigned to professorial duty in the supervision of sports. Professor Corwin is a native of New York state, was graduated at Yale in 1887, and won his degree at Heidelberg in 1893. Joining the Yale faculty as an instructor, he worked up to a full professorship, which he received in 1899. He is prominent in the activities of the Modern Language Association, and also represents Yale on the college entrance examination board. He combines scholarly tastes with administrative efficiency, and therefore his services are much utilized by the university.

General George Georgesco, who recently has been attached to the staff of the British army, received his first commission in the Rumanian army, as sub-lieutenant, in 1879, and became general of division in 1915. Previous to his latest appointment, he was in command of the Constanza army corps, which conducted a surveillance over the frontier districts.

John Price Jackson, now commissioner in charge of the Pennsylvania state department of labor and industry, has been appointed chairman of the national committee of 100, which the federal bureau of education is organizing to promote school attendance among non-English speaking immigrants. Mr. Jackson is a Quaker, who was graduated from the state college in 1889, became a mining and then an electrical engineer, and then for a year had charge of the industrial department of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. For several years thereafter he worked for large electrical companies, and then returned to the college from which he was graduated, to become a professor in the engineering school, and later its dean. He held this position when called to Harrisburg to take charge of the state department of labor and industry. His combination of technical training with a high degree of social idealism makes him a useful public servant, and he has been named as a member of many state and private commissions for doing good. He is one of the directors of the recently created national council of industrial safety.

Jean Alcide Picard, who has been a resident of the United States in the past, and now is the representative in New York city of the French Publishers Association, has just come out of the trenches where for two years he has fought, in northern France. It will be part of his duty to furnish the editors of magazines and newspapers with all the material deemed suitable for use in comment on the French contemporary literary output; to aid teachers, lecturers and librarians with information as to the latest publications, and in all ways promote French interests in the American book trade. Later he may build up a jobbing service. Cooperative methods between French publishers, and hearty aid from the French government, are making M. Picard's status as unassailable as can be, and he speaks for the France of today and tomorrow in his campaign in the United States.

MISSISSIPPIANS TO PASS UPON LIQUOR LAWS

Referendum Vote Decided on by State Supreme Court—Statutes in Question Cover Both Individual Imports and Advertising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss. — The supreme court has handed down a decision on the injunction ordered several weeks ago by Chancellor Taylor restraining a referendum vote on the statute covering the amount of liquor that may be imported into the state by an individual and the liquor advertising law. The court held that chancellors or other courts of the state have no jurisdiction to stop the holding of an election by means of the writ of injunction.

The ruling means that the people of Mississippi will have the opportunity at the coming November election to ratify or reject the above named measures, framed and passed at the last session of the Legislature. The right of the electorate under the initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution to vote on legislative enactments properly submitted to them is left undisturbed by the decision.

In deciding the question the higher court reasoned that according to fundamental law the holding of an election is a political fight and privilege inherent in the people and, as such, cannot be taken away or interfered with by the judiciary.

The use of the injunction to stop the exercise of this right is without authority of law and is not within the jurisdiction of the courts. To establish a precedent of impeding and preventing election by mandatory writs would, in the opinion of the court, be ill-advised and unwholesome. It is only after elections have been duly held and complaints brought before the court in proper form that jurisdiction can and will be assumed in such matters.

Having held at the outset that the chancellor was without judicial power to issue the enjoining writ, the court did not proceed into the merits of the case. Whether or not the referendum and initiative clause was legally adopted, ratified and inserted into the constitution was not considered in this case. The court, however, reserved the right to pass upon this question at a future time whenever a case in point is brought before it.

As a result of the supreme court's decision the liquor laws, together with the fish and game law, will be entered on the ballots at the election next month and voted upon along with the candidates.

Prohibitionists See Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Statewide prohibition is almost certain to win in Nebraska, Montana, Utah and South Dakota, says former Governor J. Frank Hanly, Prohibition party nominee for President, who has recently toured these states. In Washington, Arizona and Oregon the saloon has no chance of success, says Prohibition Campaign Manager Oliver W. Stewart. California's prospects of prohibition are hopeful, adds Mr. Stewart. Governor Hanly's opinion of Missouri is that its eleventh hour attempt to get a favorable vote on a statewide amendment will fail.

SOUTHWICK RECITALS

The seventeenth year of interpretative recitals under the management of President Henry Lawrence Southwick opens on Friday evening, Oct. 20. The list for 1916 is as follows: Oct. 20, "Disraeli," Charles Winslow Kidder; Oct. 26, "Julius Caesar," Henry Lawrence Southwick; Nov. 3, "Lohengrin," Miss Jessie Eldrige Southwick; Nov. 10, "Martin Chuzzlewit," Walter Bradley Tripp; Nov. 17, "The Master Builder," Miss Agnes Knox Black; Nov. 24, "Monna Vanna," Miss Maud Gatchell Hicks. These will be given in Huntington Chambers hall at 8 p. m.

FEAST OF TABERNACLES

Succoth, the Feast of the Tabernacles, will begin this evening among the Jews and continue for eight days. Services will be held in the various synagogues in Greater Boston throughout the period.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue NEW YORK 34th Street

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Important Sale

12,000 Yards of Novelty Stripe Dress Silks

The season's choicest styles and colors, including Navy, Blue and White, Black and White and White and Black.

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New Autumn Modes

WOMEN'S AFTERNOON AND STREET DRESSES

Exceedingly Moderately Priced

Two unusual groups of Women's Afternoon and Street Dresses of Serge and Satin, All Satin, and Crepe de Chine. These include models becoming to young women and matrons.

19.50 and 24.75

New composee dresses of Velveteen and Georgette Crepe, and Satin and Georgette Crepe, in an excellent variety of smart styles and the most favored Fall shades, are special values at

39.50

WOMEN'S FASHIONABLE FALL SUITS

The extensiveness of our present exhibition of fashionable Fall Suits for Women makes a satisfactory selection a certainty. Every worthy French or American model immediately finds a place in our displays.

Exceptional Values

Fancy Cut Suit of Broadcloth or Velour,—coat with flaring skirt and deep convertible sailor collar edged with fur; Satin lined. Regular and Oversizes. } 29.75

Youthful Russian Model Suit of Velour,—short Russian blouse coat, gathered and flaring below the belt; very attractive new deep convertible collar of Seal; in Burgundy, Brown, Navy Blue, Green and Black.

Many other attractive models in Velour, Poiret Twill and Broadcloth, some fur-trimmed, that are exceptional values at } 35.00

Copies of Handsome French models: Short-coat suit trimmed with Mole; long-coat suit with belted back and long tab belt finished with Seal pompons, and sailor collar edged with Seal.

Distinctive Tailleur Suit of Oxford Vicuna,—semi-Directoire model with deep collar of Seal extending to low lapels in vest effect; workmanship equal to custom tailoring. } 49.50

ANNOUNCING

The Opening of a New Section To Be Devoted Exclusively to

Stylish Apparel for Stout Women

Coats, Suits, Dresses and Separate Skirts,—a large assortment of new Fall models carefully selected for long, graceful lines that accentuate good points and diminish the effect of inordinate largeness.

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Originators and Importers of Exclusive Millinery
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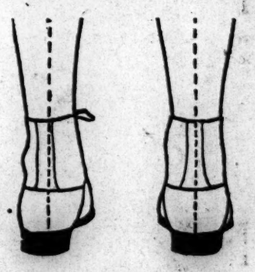

should be as sensibly shod as should those of adults.

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The Coward shoe is made for feet as they are, and therefore does not interfere with their natural development.

Years of conscientious study, observation and experience with children's feet warrant our confidence that there is no better shoe for them than the Coward.

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COLONIAL, CRYSTAL, ARTS and CRAFTS Period Fixtures and Special Designs

Produced at the cost of ordinary stock patterns.

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TRAVELERS TO GO TO ESKIMOS' LAND BY RAIL OR BOAT

Tourist in 1917 Will Be Able to Become Acquainted With the Dwellers in the Far North

That the land of the Eskimo is soon to become as accessible to the tourist as Palm beach, or Atlantic City, is indicated in the recent progress made in railway and steamship construction in northern Canada. For the past six years the Canadian government has been engaged in building a railroad from La Pas, a small town in the province of Manitoba, to Port Nelson, a distance of 425 miles. Already 380 miles have been graded, and assurances have been given by the government that an all-rail route to Hudson bay will be in operation by the summer of 1917. Almost at the same time that this government road opens up, private enterprise will make possible an all-steamer trip to the Arctic sea via the Mackenzie river.

It was nearly 300 years ago that the Hudson's Bay Fur Trading Company established a base post at Port Nelson, in the heart of Eskimo territory. To this port came great shipments of fur from all the surrounding country and the interior districts to be sent each season to England by vessels sailing through Hudson straits. About 250 years later the Canadian government woke to the fact that to build a railroad to this point would cut off some 500 miles of haul for grain shipments to England, that had hitherto been going from the prairie provinces via Montreal and Halifax on the Atlantic seaboard. Active work upon the road began in 1911, the government having set aside $26,000,000 for the project.

Completion of the road will mean for the traveler the possibility of an all-rail trip de luxe right into the heart of one of the most primitive countries in the world, a chance to see the historical land of the fur trade unchanged, and to make the acquaintance of the Eskimo in koolitang and mukluks.

If instead of the land trip to Hudson bay the tourist shall prefer a journey by water that will carry him right to the Arctic circle, this too will shortly be his privilege. Baron Rhondda, better known to the world at large as D. A. Thomas, the Welsh coal king, has taken upon himself the opening up of the famous Mackenzie-land territory, and has already spent $500,000 in building steamships that will ply on the Peace, Slave and Mackenzie rivers.

The first of these boats, the D. A. Thomas, was launched last May. It is the largest river steamer ever placed on a Canadian waterway, being 200 feet in length with a 48-foot beam. It is built entirely of British Columbia fir, cedar and pine, and carries 700-horsepower engines, with fireboxes equipped for wood, coal, or oil, the latter in case the wells now being put down by the Rhondda syndicate prove themselves.

This boat, costing $100,000 to build, will be one of several to give a connecting service over 2500 miles of waterway stretching from Hudson's Hope on the upper Peace river to the mouth of the Mackenzie. This chain of boats will be equipped with every modern convenience so that the traveler will be able to journey to the far north in luxurious comfort, taking, as it were, his civilization with him into a region where most of the features of modern civilization have not yet been adopted.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Eskimo family group

According to the mounted police census of January, 1911 (the latest one), the entire population of Eskimos in the Hudson bay district was only 1107, made up of six tribes. One of these is today practically extinct and another has been absorbed by a third. There are several other tribes throughout the vast stretch of northern Canada not included in the foregoing estimate, but even including these the entire Eskimo population of the Canadian northland today probably does not exceed 3000 persons.

Recently the world was interested in the report that the Canadian explorer Stefansson had discovered a tribe of blonde Eskimos beyond Great Bear lake along Coronation gulf. While the great explorer may be right in his claim that these people are a separate and distinct tribe from the others of the land, most of the old timers in the country, fur traders, mounted police, etc., do not give the idea credence. The fact seems to be that for hundreds of years the Eskimos had intercourse with Asia. This was before the white man came and was in the end broken off by tribal wars, but evidence of it is to be found among the Eskimos' possessions, such as great copper lamps. From this early mingling of the Eskimos with a lighter haired race doubtless the blonde Eskimo came.

Living in a land of almost continual frost, hunting entirely for his living, eating the fattest of meat, the Eskimo has difficulties to contend with which seriously interfere with the cultivation of habits of cleanliness. His neglecting to wash very often can readily be understood when it is taken into consideration that every drop of water he uses has to be melted over a small stone bowl lamp with seal oil for fuel and tundra moss for a wick. But for all his savage diet and natural uncleanliness the Eskimo is a true gentleman. As an instance of this the following story is told:

Fifty years ago, the Rev. Father Lefebre went into the Mackenzie river district as a missionary to the Eskimo. Even today, after men have been traveling through that country and establishing many new posts, this land is wild and lonely. What it was 50 years ago may be well imagined. However, the missionary penetrated far into the land. Living with a tribe, he followed them on their wide wanderings as they traveled on the flanks of the great caribou herds, and to the very Arctic sea along Coronation gulf. The privations that he must have endured go without telling. He was a white man, unused to eating raw meat and living in huts along with perhaps an entire family. But he stuck bravely to his post for a long time. But the Eskimos did not want to listen to his ministering. Still they were a courteous people, and instead of bidding him rudely begone, they at last fitted up their most luxurious toboggan, hitched to which was their fleetest and strongest team of huskies. This they gave to the missionary, and sent two men on a 500-mile overland trip with him to the nearest trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company. How many white races, visited by some one trying to give them an unwelcome teaching, would have been as courteous as these simple people?

The Eskimo religion is a strange collection of myth, a vast and complicated system of things "taboo," but, withal, a harmless and kindly one. To a white man it is most difficult to comprehend how these people can remember all the things they must not do; when certain rights are to be observed, and when other things are permitted. A brief recital of a few of these is enough to show how hard, after all, is the way of the goodly Eskimo who lives up to his belief, in its entirety.

When the men are away hunting sea animals, such as the walrus, seal or polar bear, the women must do no work upon hides of land animals. Also, when the men are hunting land animals, the taboo works vice versa. The men must do no work on iron until three days after hunting the polar bear. The first seal must not be brought through the door of the igloo, but a special hole cut for its entrance. Before bringing the slaughtered seal in, a knife is run into its eyes to prevent its soul seeing the interior of the home—or some such reason; it is very often difficult to understand their explanation of certain things. One could go on endlessly, and still overlook some of the things that the poor Eskimo must not do.

Missionaries are today to be found in many parts of the Canadian Arctic. One of the principal ones is the Rev. C. E. Whittaker, at Ft. Macpherson, who has been in the country for a good many years, and has ministered to the Eskimos as far as Herschel island. Many of the Mackenzie river Eskimos have embraced Christianity, and no longer have more than one wife, take a bath occasionally, and in many respects have become as civilized as white men.

On the subject, the following conversation of a mounted policeman who has spent some 15 years among the Eskimos, is interesting, giving as it does the views of a man who has had plenty of time and opportunity to judge how far the Christian religion sinks into the Eskimo mind.

"The missionaries have done the Eskimo good; but not in the way they think. The Eskimo has been taught to be cleaner, to take a wash at least once a week, not to trade wives, and many other things. But as far as having any real conception of the deeper meaning of Christianity, he has none. The missionaries have worked no spiritual change on the most of the Eskimos, because these people lack sufficient education to understand the bigger, broader side of the things the teach. This, of course, applies to the older people. Catch them young enough, educate them, and the next missionaries have labored so hard to generation will be just as good and understanding Christians as any white child brought up under similar conditions."

Though their grasp of religious matters may not be keen, the Eskimos, particularly those in the Hudson bay district, are perhaps the greatest trainers of sleigh dogs in the world. When the pups are a few weeks old they are harnessed with a miniature harness, which reaches to about the middle of the dog's back, and to this is fastened a single trace. This trace is a few feet long, and the end of it is tied to a tightly driven peg. Naturally the first thing the puppy does is start to run around, only to be brought up short when the trace runs out. Then he tugs and tugs. Thus, in earliest infancy, is instilled into him an instinct to resist always against the holding trace, which takes the form of a steady tugging. This action remains always a memory, so, in after life, once it is harnessed to a sleigh and feels the tightening of the trace, that idea created in puppyhood causes it to strain in the harness.

During this early apprenticeship another trait, that of attempting to bite through the restraining trace, is eradicated. For, sooner or later, the straining puppy will turn upon his trace and strive valiantly to sever it. The Eskimo trainer has been carefully watching for this, and immediately the pup makes this move, the man administers a severe correcting.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

Music and art are not commonly associated with the public library, yet in both these fields the public library is doing an important work. This is true of both the small and the large library. In the big city there are so many people that the institutions which make a specialty of art and music, numerous and excellent as they may be, do not meet the entire need. In the small town, where there is perhaps neither art museum nor any school of music, it is left to the public library to furnish the community education along these two lines.

The public library in Providence, R. I., may be taken as an example of an institution which is engaged in this broader kind of service. There are 5000 volumes in the art collection of this library, many of the books being exceedingly rare and of great value. The collection is used very largely by students of the Rhode Island School of Design and by designers in the local jewelry shops. In the photograph collection is a set of 500, covering comprehensively the contents of the various buildings in Florence, Italy. The music library numbers about 2150 scores, many of which have been gifts. Purchases have been made very largely in connection with the concerts given in Providence by the Boston Symphony orchestra and other organizations, in order to complete the library's collection of the music represented on their programs.

The librarian in Hartford, Conn., says that the library there has a large collection of mounted pictures, a small proportion of them photographs; also a good collection of music by classic and popular composers. It is the custome of this library to get advance programs of good concerts and to order such music as is not already on the library shelves.

Architects, students and practical designers, professional and amateur musicians patronize the art and music collections in the Seattle public library. The library possesses 10,000 art books, 6500 pictures, 1500 music scores and a small collection of engravings and Japanese prints. Many art exhibitions are held during the year, and the list has included etchings by Frank Brangwyn, Joseph Pennell and Roy Partridge; black and white illustrations by E. M. Lilien; designs of textiles and wall papers by William Morris; Japanese prints; historic views of Seattle and collections of paintings by the Seattle artists, F. Tadama, John Butler and Y. Tanaka.

The Los Angeles library has a music room and a collection of musical scores in specially constructed cabinets. The circulation from this collection amounts to 1500 a month, and the musicians of the city are using it more and more. The collection is being catalogued very minutely, with a view to bringing out the name of every composer and every musical form. The music room adjoins the collection and is sound-proof, so that when the piano is played, this does not disturb readers in other parts of the building. The piano is used by patrons who wish to try over scores before borrowing them.

It was somewhat over a year ago that the library in San Diego began its art collection, which now numbers about 2300 mounted pictures, including about 600 excellent photographs illustrating European countries and architecture. Over 100 of these illustrate the architecture of the Rheims cathedral and are regarded as an especially vauable acquisition. These pictures are allowed to circulate to those holding library cards, teachers frequently taking out as many as 30 at one time. The librarian feels very strongly that the art collection is one of the library's most valuable assets. In the line of music the library has likewise made a good beginning, possessing now nearly 800 scores for piano, organ, strings and voice.

The Portland, Ore., public library has an art department which is said to contain the finest collection of art books on the Pacific coast. The school children are brought to the library to see these beautiful books, also the incunabula and manuscripts which the library possesses. The reference librarian makes it a point to assist the various art clubs with their programs. The library has a music collection which is very popular, bringing to the library music teachers and others interested in this art. In the East Portland branch library a musical appreciation club, fostered by the librarian, is doing interesting work, studying the operas; the papers presented are illustrated by piano or victrola.

About 100 people visit the museum and art gallery of the Omaha public library every day. This is on the top floor in rooms which were built and arranged for this purpose. The music collection is small as yet but is being increased with money given by musical organizations. The money is spent for music, not for books on music.

The Art Club of Oklahoma City keeps its collection of pictures at the public library, and the public library of Little Rock, Ark., in cooperation with the Federation of Womens Clubs, has held among its art exhibits a special display of pictures by Arkansas artists.

In connection with the public library in Louisville, Ky., there is an unusually splendid museum collection which has recently been added to by a gift of material gathered by the Jefferson Institute of Arts and Sciences. The museum is used by teachers and pupils, the attendance averaging from 1500 to 2500 a month. The first wing to be added to the main library is to include additional museum space and an art room.

Periodical exhibitions of art are held at the public library in New Bedford, Mass., in cooperation with the American Federation of Arts in Washington. In Worcester, Mass., the public library has for many years specialized in the lines of fine art, having today a collection of over 5000 copies from the works of the masters of all schools, together with much illustrative material, not to mention several thousand works of biography and criticisms in the lines of fine art.

"Our collection of art books," declares the librarian in Cincinnati, "is probably the strongest of any public library west of the Alleghanies. Our circulation of pictures is larger than that of any library as far as we know. We are the only strictly public library circulating lantern slides—146,000 last year. We have a photographer on the staff constantly adding to our collection of slides."

A collection of 35 autographs and autograph letters of distinguished men, lent by President Charles F. Thwing, has been put on exhibition in Hatch library, Western Reserve University. The collection includes letters from former presidents Roosevelt and Taft, President Wilson, Justice Hughes, Ambassador Walter H. Page and Lord Bryce, and four characteristic notes from John Hay. Letters from a number of university presidents explain the benefits which they believe they received while undergraduates in college.

PAPER CRISIS IN CANADA IS EXPLAINED

Shortage of Pulp Wood Production Due, It Is Said, to Scarcity of Labor Owing to War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Official government advices are that Canada, as well as the United States, is experiencing a serious crisis in the paper industry. Since January there has been a growing scarcity in the Dominion, these reports say, with consequent advances in prices, until the mills are reluctant to fill orders at any price, and publishing houses have been forced to economize by omitting non-essential reading matter and reducing the size of their publications, at the same time increasing subscription rates.

The Canada paper shortage, it is explained, is due largely to the pulp wood cut being below normal, owing, to a considerable extent, to scarcity of labor, so many men having enlisted for military service. Other causes are cited as forest destruction and the difficulty of obtaining chemicals for paper-making processes.

In northern Ontario, it is reported, pulp wood which a year ago sold at $4 a cord now brings $5.25, while pulp forest lands have doubled in price.

New paper mills under construction, it is estimated, will increase the daily capacity by 840 tons of news print paper. Canada's export of news print paper for the 12 months ending last March is given as 463,204 tons, compared with 292,579 tons the previous year. From 1911 to 1916 the export of pulp wood decreased from $6,000,000 to $5,500,000 in value, due to development of the paper manufacturing industry in Canada, while the export of pulp increased from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, and of paper from $3,000,000 to $20,000,000.

News print paper, coated paper and many other grades have increased in price 50 per cent since January, these advices say, and manufacturers are finding it impossible to keep up the quality. The mills in British Columbia are calling for more men and offering $3 a day, without success.

MONEY READY FOR MEN WHO TRAINED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The war department announced Tuesday that it was prepared to receive applications for reimbursement of civilians who attended authorized military training camps this year. Congress appropriated $2,000,000 for this purpose. Applications should be made direct to the auditor of the department, and the cost of transportation to and from the camps and of uniforms and subsistence during training will be refunded.

The John Wanamaker Store

Broadway at Ninth, NEW YORK

Innumerable Activities in Eight Upholstery Sections

IN THE Upholstery Workrooms there is a staff almost a third larger than the one we had last year—and everybody is busy

Making curtains, portieres, window shades, covering old and new furniture, or creating beautiful curtains, panels and bedspreads out of our stores of hand-made laces.

* * *

NEW cretonnes arrive almost six days out of the week.

French and English as well as those splendid domestic cretonnes at 50c which copy artistic designs of costly importations.

* * *

SCREENS of textile leather came a day or two ago.

Mostly decorated with old English, Dutch or Japanese landscapes, $24.50 to $65.

* * *

SATIN tapestries and damasks from France are of great beauty.

It is not to be wondered at that they are being chosen rapidly.

PORTIERES of plain color silky velours in unusually rich shades, are reversible, at $18.75.

More elaborate kind. $22.50, $27.50 and $37.50.

* * *

CURTAINS? What's new in them? Two cases have just come from Switzerland, three from France.

Plenty of the scarce four-yard lengths. Prices: Brussels lace from Switzerland, $9.50 to $65 pair. Tambour curtains, $7.50 to $17.50. Irish Points, $4.25 to $22.50. Marie Antoinette, $5 to $22.50. Real filet and combination laces, $15.75 to $97.50.

Of stuffs that make curtains.

New Scotch, madras, nets, scrims, all sorts of novelty weaves.

* * *

RARE antique filet laces and a cloth or two of linen at least a hundred years old, made up a treasure package brought by a recent French steamer.

A little yellowed Venise and tasseled fringes edge a hand-woven cloth large enough for a refectory table.

Third Gallery, New Building

Guaranteed!

AGAIN Sonora blazes the way. Every Sonora phonograph is guaranteed absolutely as to materials, workmanship, finish, construction, and perfection of operation for one year from the date of purchase. ("Supreme" model is guaranteed for five years.) And that there may be no doubt whatsoever, a *written* guarantee is given with each machine.

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY

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CLEAR AS A BELL

The Highest Class Talking Machine in the World

ITS SUPREMACY is due to the superiority of its individual parts, which are patented and exclusive. Hear this wonderful instrument. Learn why the Jury of Awards at the Panama Pacific Exposition recommended that it be given a rating for tone higher than that given to any other phonograph or talking machine. Call and hear your favorite records played, or write today for handsome illustrated catalog C-84, sent free on request.

Ten Magnificent Models

$45 $60 $75 $100 $150 $175
$190 $225 $350 $1000

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Come to the National Dairy Show

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

OCT. 12 TO OCT. 21

The Greatest Show ever in New England will be held in new buildings unequaled for the purpose in America, specially constructed in a 170-acre park. One thousand best pure bred dairy cows in the world—many champions of their respective breeds. Horse Show and frolic of fun every evening. The last word in modern dairy machinery in full operation. Demonstrations of the handling of a milk supply, also of the making of butter, cheese and ice cream. Special railroad rates from all points. Every farmer, breeder and dairyman should see this wonderful show.

Nemo STANDARD CORSETS AND SERVICE

IT IS probably true that general business in corsets is not as good as it might be.

So far as we know, the one exception is the Nemo; and for this there is a good reason:

Nemo Corsets are more than just corsets. Their special features contribute to women's satisfaction as no others do; and they outwear all others.

Fashions that call for loose-fitting outer-garments may seem to make the corset less important. But remember that in addition to *looking* well one needs to be COMFORTABLE; nor should one's figure be neglected, for a change of styles which shall demand close-fitting gowns may happen over night—and it may make symmetry and and individual lines of first importance.

Therefore, *don't neglect your corset!* Be sure you have a corset perfectly adapted to your figure, whether the result is visible or not.

In other words, WEAR A NEMO CORSET! Not just *any* Nemo, but the particular model that suits your particular figure.

The New Nemo
Back-Resting Corsets

338—for very slender—$3.00
350—slender to medium—$3.50
509—medium full figures—$5.00

An entirely new and invaluable corset service.

Nemo Self-Reducing
$3.50, $4, $5 and up

Nemo Wonderlift
for all figures, $5.00 and $10.00

Be a Wise Woman! Wear a Nemo!

SOLD EVERYWHERE

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Characterized by
Distinction and Exclusiveness

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AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL
FRI. AFT. AT 2:30, SAT. EVE. AT 8.
FIRST CONCERTS
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Dr. KARL MUCK, Conductor
Program—Symphony "Eroica," Beethoven. Overture, "The Corsair," Berlioz. Symphonic Poem, "Mazeppa," Liszt; "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," Strauss.
Season Tickets, $24, $36, $48, $60.
Single Tickets, $1, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.

JORDAN HALL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 14, AT 3
Ethel Leginska
THE BRILLIANT PIANIST
Bach-Beethoven-Brahms Program
Tickets 1.50, 1.00, 75c and 50c, Symphony Hall

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

PRICES DROP SUDDENLY IN LATE TRADING

Stock Market Wavers Considerably and After Some Early Advances Sharp Declines Occur—Boston Irregular

New York stock market prices rose somewhat above yesterday's closing figures in the early dealings today and then the list as a whole eased off. There was not much feature, and fluctuations were wide in only a comparatively few issues. Cuba Cane Sugar, American Hide & Leather preferred and Columbia Gas were strong, and Crucible and Mexican Petroleum made fairly good gains. International Mercantile Marine preferred dropped a point, and Republic Iron & Steel was rather heavy. The market was irregular and not very active.

Punta Sugar was the early feature of the local stock market today. It advanced three points. Swift and Copper Range were other strong stocks.

The New York market continued rather heavy late in the first half hour, and the local list was inclined to sag.

Stocks continued their wavering tendency throughout the forenoon. Some of the specialties were strong. National Biscuit opened up ¼ at 123¾ and sold up to 129½. Ohio Cities Gas opened up ⅞ at 77⅜ and went to 81, receding a point before midday. Studebaker opened up ⅝ at 133¾ and dropped to 131½. Texas Company opened up a point at 221 and after advancing to 224 declined to 222½. Republic Steel opened up ¼ at 74½ and declined more than 2 points. California Petroleum opened up ¾ at 23½, went to 25½ and fell back to the opening price. The preferred opened unchanged at 50¼, advanced to 53½ and declined more than a point. Columbia Gas opened up a point at 41 and advanced more than a point further. American Sugar opened up ¼ at 117, improved ½ and declined 2 points. The railway issues generally were heavy.

Punta Sugar opened up 1½ on the Boston exchange at 56½ and crossed 58 before midday. Swift opened up ½ at 174½, went to 174¾ and dropped to 172. American Zinc opened up ⅝ at 48, improved ¼ and declined a point.

Stocks rallied in the early afternoon and again became rather heavy before the beginning of the last hour. Norfolk & Western was strong. Swift receded further in Boston.

Stocks broke sharply in the late trading, Steel selling down to within a little more than a point of Monday's low.

New York total sales 1,387,900 shares; $5,155,000 bonds.

LACKAWANNA STEEL'S QUARTER

The Lackawanna Steel Company reports as follows for the quarter ended Sept. 30 last:

	1916	Increase
Net earnings	$4,045,193	$2,163,022
Int. rentals	442,397	*62,937
Balance	3,602,796	2,225,939
Depreciation	542,096	75,964
Profit	3,060,700	2,149,976
Unfilled orders, gross tons	745,694	352,601

*Decrease.

Rate of profit earned on $34,750,000 common stock outstanding equals 32.20%.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30 earnings show these changes:

	1916	Increase
Net	$11,343,820	$8,109,740
Int. rentals	1,417,040	*122,345
Balance	9,926,780	8,232,085
Depreciation	1,547,738	466,392
Profit	8,579,042	7,765,693
Unfilled orders, gross tons	745,042	...

Rate of profit earned on $34,750,000 common stock outstanding equals 32.15%.

METAL PRICES IN LONDON

LONDON, England — Metal prices are: Spot copper £123 10s, up 10s; futures £119 10s, up 10s, electro £142, unchanged; sales, spot 150 tons, futures none. Spot tin £180, off £1; futures £180 10s, off £1; Straits £182 6s, up 17s 6d; sales, spot tin 100, futures 250 tons. Spot lead £30 10s, off 5s; futures £29 10s, unchanged; spot spelter £56, unchanged; futures spelter £51 10s, off £1.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States weather bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight and Thursday, warmer Thursday; moderate south to southwest winds.

For southern New England: Fair tonight and Thursday, warmer Thursday on the mainland.

For northern New England: Fair tonight and Thursday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m.	46	10 a. m.	52
12 noon	58	2 p. m.	61

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)

Albany	46	New Orleans	64
Buffalo	46	New York	48
Chicago	42	Philadelphia	50
Cincinnati	36	Pittsburgh	38
Denver	42	Portland, Me.	42
Des Moines	44	Portland, Ore.	42
Jacksonville	66	San Francisco	54
Kansas City	46	St. Louis	46
Nantucket	52	Washington	44

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	5:52	High water,	
Sun sets	5:09	10:58 a.m.	11:27 p.m.
Length of day	11:17	Full moon	2:01 a.m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:39 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼
Allis-Chal.	24⅞	24⅞	24¾	24¾
AmAgChem	79½	79½	79½	79½
Am B Sugar	99	99	97	97⅞
Am Can	61	61	58⅛	58½
Am Can pf	114	114	114	114
Am Car Fy	66½	66½	64¾	65⅜
Am Cot Oil	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
Am H & L	14¼	14¼	12⅝	13¼
Am H & L pf	74	74	70¼	71
AmIceSec	28	28½	28	28½
Am Linseed	23½	23½	22⅝	22⅝
AmLins'd pf	55½	55½	54¾	54¾
Am Loco	78¾	78¾	75	76¼
Am Loco pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Am Smelt'g	108¾	109⅝	107	107⅝
Am Smelt pf	116½	116½	116½	116½
Am Steel Fy	60¾	60¾	60½	60¾
Am Sugar	117	117½	114½	115
AmTel&Tel	132⅝	133	132⅝	133
Am Woolen	51	51	49⅝	49¾
Am Wool pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Am Writ pf	36	36	32⅝	32⅝
Am Zinc	47¾	48	46	46⅛
Am Zinc pf	77¾	78	77¾	78
Anaconda	93¾	93⅞	91⅛	91¾
Asso Oil	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
Atchison	106⅛	106¼	105	105⅛
Atchison pf	100⅜	100½	100⅜	100½
AtGulfctf	85¾	85¾	85	85
AtGulfpfctf	64	64¼	64	64¼
Bald Loco	85¼	85¼	82	83⅜
BaldLoco pf	108½	108½	108½	108½
Balt & Ohio	88⅛	88½	87⅜	87⅜
B & Ohio pf	76	76	76	76
Barrett Co	161¼	161¼	159	159
Batopilas	1⅝	1¾	1¾	1⅝
BethSteel	535	535	530	530
BFGoodrich	73¾	73¾	71⅝	71⅝
Brook R T	84½	84½	84	84
Bruns Term	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Butterick	28	28	28	28
Butte & Sup	64⅜	64½	63	63⅝
Cal Petrol	23½	25½	23⅛	23⅜
CalPetrol pf	50¼	53¼	50	52
CanPacific	176	176	175	175½
Ct Leather	79	79	76⅛	77
Chan Motor	104¾	104¾	104⅛	104⅛
Ches & Ohio	67⅜	67⅜	65½	66
CM&StPaul	96	96	94¼	94½
CM&StP pf	128¼	128½	128	128
ChiRI&Pac	22	22	21⅛	21⅛
Chi & Alt pf	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
Chi&GWest	14	14⅛	13½	13½
C&GWest pf	40⅛	40⅜	39	39
Chi&NW	127¾	127¾	127	127
Chile Cop	21	21	20⅝	20¾
ChinoCop	53⅝	53⅞	52¾	52¾
CCC & St L	57½	57⅞	57	57
CCC&StL pf	84	84	84	84
CluPeabody	71	71	71	71
Cl Peab'y pf	109	109	109	109
Col Fuel	54⅞	55	52¼	52¾
Col South	35½	35½	33½	34⅛
Col Gas & El	41	43⅜	40½	41⅜
Con Can	102⅞	105	102¼	103
Con Gas	140	140	137¼	138⅛
ConGasBalt	116	116½	116	116½
CornProd	16½	16½	15½	15½
CornProd pf	91¼	91¼	91	91
Cruc Steel	86½	86½	81½	82⅝
CrucSteel pf	121	121	121	121
Cub-AmSug	194	194	194	194
Cuban CSug	65½	65½	63¼	63⅝
Cuban CS pf	96½	96¾	96	96
Denver	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛
Denver pf	42½	43	41	41
Det Edison	238	238	238	238
Dome Mins	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½
D S S & A pf	12½	12½	12½	12½
ElStorBat	56½	56½	56½	56½
Erie	39⅛	39⅛	37¾	37¾
Erie 1st pf	53½	53¾	53	53
GenElectric	178	178	175	175
G Motors pf	127¼	127¼	127	127
Granby Min	89¾	90	89¾	90
Gt NorOre	41¾	42	40⅞	40⅞
Gt Nor pf	118½	118½	117¾	118
Green Can	50⅜	50⅜	50	50
Gulf Sta 2 pf	95	95	95	95
Harv of NJ	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
Ill Central	108½	108½	107⅜	107½
Inspiration	65⅝	66½	65	65⅜
Int Ag Corp	16⅛	16⅛	16	16
IntAgCorpf	45¼	45½	45¼	45¼
Int Con Cor	17¼	17½	17¼	17¼
Int C Cor pf	74⅛	74⅛	74	74
IntMer Mar	38⅝	38⅝	35½	36
I Mer Mar pf	108½	108½	104	104⅛
In Nickel Ct	51⅝	51⅝	50⅛	50¼
InNickCt pf	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
In Paper	37⅜	37½	35½	36
In Paper pf	97½	98	96⅛	96⅛
Kan CitySo	28	28¾	27⅝	27¾
Kan C So pf	61½	61¾	61	61
KelleyTires	79⅜	79½	78¾	78⅞
Kenne Cop	52⅞	52⅞	51⅝	52⅛
Laclede Gas	108½	109	107⅞	107⅞
Lack Steel	84	84¼	82½	82½
L E & W	15¼	15¾	15¾	15¾
LeeR&TCt	43¾	43¾	42⅛	42⅛
Lehigh Val	85¼	85½	82⅝	83½
Long Island	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Loose Wiles	17	18	17	18
Max Motor	90¾	90¾	88¼	88½
Maxwell 1 pf	87	87	86¼	86¼
Maxwell 2 pf	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
May Co	66½	66⅝	66½	66½
Mex Petrol	107½	109½	106	106¼
Miami	37¾	37¾	37⅜	37½
MoK&T	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
MSP&SSM	126¾	126¾	124½	124½
Mo Pacific	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Mo Pac wi	23	23	23	23
Mo Pac wi pf	52	52	52	52
MoPacCt	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
Mon Power	93½	93½	92½	92½
Nal Biscuit	123¾	129½	123¾	127
Nat C & S pf	110	110	110	110
Nat Enamel	27½	28⅝	27¼	27¼
Nat Lead	68¾	68¾	66¾	67
Nevada Con	21⅜	21½	21¼	21⅜
NY Air Brake	159	159	155	158
N Y Central	109⅝	109⅝	107⅝	107¾
NYC&StL 2d pf	55	55	55	55
NYNH&H	61⅛	61¼	60	60
N & W	141	143¾	140¼	142¾
*Northern Pac	111½	111½	110⅝	111
Ohio Cities Gas	77⅜	81	77⅜	78½
Ont Silver	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝
O & W	28½	28½	27½	28
Owens Bot Mach	93	94⅞	93	94
Pacific Mail	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
Pennsylvania	58½	58½	57⅞	57⅞
Peoples Gas	116	116	112⅝	112⅝
Phila Co	41¼	41¼	40½	40½
P C C & St L	83	83	83	83
Pitts Coal	36½	37½	36½	37½
Pitts Coal ctf	36⅛	37¼	35⅜	35¾
P Ft W & C	156	156	156	156
Pitts Steel pf	104	104	104	104
Pressed Steel	65⅞	65⅞	62½	65
Pullman	171⅛	171⅛	167½	169
Ray Con	24½	25⅛	24½	25
Reading	109	109	104½	106⅞
Republic I&S	74½	74½	70	71⅜
Repub I&S pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Ry Steel Sp	52⅜	52⅜	51	51½
Ry Steel pf	101	101	101	101
Seaboard A L	17½	17½	16¼	16¼
Seabd A L pf	41½	41½	39	39
Sears-Roebuck	212	212	211¼	211¼
Shattuck Ari	29	29	28¼	28⅜
Sloss Sheffield	57¾	58	57	57½
Sloss-Shef pf	97	97	97	97
So Pacific	100¾	100¾	100	100⅛
So Ry	29½	29⅝	27¾	28⅛
So Ry pf	70½	70½	67⅝	67⅝
Studebaker	133¾	133¾	131¼	131⅞
St L & W	22	22	22	22
St L S W pf	44¼	44⅜	44	44⅜
Stutz Motor	68½	68½	67	67
Tenn Copper	21⅝	22¾	21⅛	22
Texas Co	221	224	220	220
Texas Pacific	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½
Third Ave	57⅞	57⅞	57⅛	57⅜
Underwood	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
Union B&P	11⅞	11⅞	11	11
Union B&P pf	63¼	63¼	60	60
Union Pacific	149⅜	149⅜	147	147⅜
Union Pac pf	83	83	83	83
United Fruit	160½	160½	158½	158½
Un Rys SF	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
Un Rys SF pf	22½	22½	22½	22½
U S C I P	24	24	24	24
U S R & R	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
U S R & R pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
U S Rubber	59¾	59¾	58⅛	58¼
U S Rubber pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
USS&R	72½	72½	71½	71½
USS&R pf	51½	51½	51½	51½
U S Steel	112¾	112⅜	109½	110¼
U S Steel pf	120⅛	120¼	120⅛	120¼
Utah Copper	94⅞	95¼	93	93⅞
Utah Sec	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½
Va-Car Chem	43⅜	43⅜	42	42
Va-C Chem pf	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
Va I C & C	46¼	46¾	46	46
Wabash	15⅜	15⅜	15	15
Wabash pf A	53½	53½	52½	52½
Wabash pf B	30¼	30¼	29	29½
W Maryland	31	31½	30½	30½
W Maryland pf	50⅞	50⅞	50	50
West Union	101½	101½	100	100
Westinghouse	63	63	61⅝	61½
W & L E 1st pf	7½	7½	7½	7½
Willys-Overlnd	45	45	43½	43½
Woolworth	140¼	140¼	140	140

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
American Oil	26c	25c	25c
Bingham	10½	10½	10⅛
Boston Arizona	2	2	2
Boston Ely	85c	71c	85c
Boston Montana	92c	82c	86c
Butte London	70c	69c	70c
Calumet-Corbin	3c	2½c	3c
Calumet Jerome	1 1-16	1⅝	1⅝
Champion	13c	11c	13c
Cherokee	2	2	2
Chief	2	2	2
Colonial	50c	42c	45c
Columbus	68c	56c	68c
Cons Arizona	1¾	1¾	1¾
Cons Copper Mines	2¾	2¾	2¾
Crystal Copper	1¾	1⅛	1 1-16
Deloro	98c	98c	98c
Davis Daly	2 1-16	2¼	2¼
Eagle Bluebell	1¾	1¾	1¾
Earle Eagle	30c	30c	30c
First National Copper	4¾	4⅜	4¾
Fortuna	17c	15c	15c
Gila	8⅞	8 11-16	8⅞
Gilpin	18c	18c	18c
Golden Star	91c	44c	91c
Gold Lake	17c	14c	16c
Homa Oil	84c	84c	84c
Inspiration Needles	1⅞	1 1-16	1⅞
Jerome Verde	2	1 13-16	2
Majestic	60c	56c	56c
Midas	38c	36c	37c
Mojave Tungsten	4	3⅞	4
Nevada Douglas	1¾	1 11-16	1¾
New Baltic	1¾	1¾	1¾
New Cornelia	17¾	17¼	17½
Nixon	35c	31c	31c
Ohio Copper	24c	15c	18c
Peterson Lake	21c	21c	21c
Pioneer	1 1-16	1¼	1 1-16
Porcupine Premier	17c	16c	17c
Portland Cement	22½	22¼	22⅛
Rex Consolidated	28c	28c	28c
Rilla Mining	11c	10c	11c
Silver Pick	20c	19c	19c
Southwestern Miami	4	3¼	3¼
Submarine Signal	32	31	32
Truro Steel	2 1-16	2½	2½
United Verde Ex	39¾	38	38
Zinc	62c	52c	55c

CLEARING HOUSE

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

Wednesday:	1916	1915
Exchanges	$38,167,583	$37,717,462
Balances	4,786,072	2,121,696

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of $18,722.

NEW YORK EXPORTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Exports from New York in the week ended Oct. 7 totaled $76,489,094 and for the past two weeks $39,502,598. In the corresponding weeks of 1915 and 1914 exports were $29,405,122 and $17,512,414 respectively.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ahmeek	104	104	104	104
Alaska	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
Allouez	68	63	68	68
Am Ag Chem	80	80¼	80	80¼
Am Ag Ch pf	101	101	101	101
Amoskeag	73	73	73	73
Amoskeag pf	98	98	98	98
Am Sugar	117	117	115¼	115¼
Am Sugar pf	119	119	119	119
Am Tel	132¼	133	132¼	133
Am Wool pf	98	98	97½	97½
Am Zinc	48	48¼	45¾	46⅛
Am Zinc pf	78	79	77¼	77¼
Anaconda	93¼	93¾	91¼	92½
Ariz Com	12⅜	12⅜	11¾	11¾
Atl Gulf & W I	86½	86½	85	85¼
Atl Gulf pf	64½	64½	63⅞	63⅞
B & A	181	181	181	181
Bonanza	40c	40c	40c	40c
Bost Elevated	81½	81½	81½	81½
Boston & Maine	45	46	45	45
Butte & Balak	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
Butte & Sup	64	64	63⅛	63¼
Calumet & Ariz	74¾	74¾	74	74
Cal & Hecla	572	572	570	570
Centennial	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
Chino	54	54	54	54
Conn River	150	150	150	150
Copper Range	67	67½	66	66¼
Cuban Cement	21¾	22	21¾	22
East Butte	15⅛	15⅛	15	15
Edison Elec	237½	238	237	237
Fitchburg pf	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
General Elec	177½	177½	177½	177½
Granby	90	90	90	90
Greene-Can	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
Hancock	14	14	14	14
Inspiration	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
Isl Creek Coal	45	45	44	44
Isl Creek pf	91	91	90½	90½
Isle Royale	32	32½	31½	31½
Lake Copper	13¾	13¾	13½	13½
La Salle	4½	4½	4½	4½
Mason Valley	5 1-16	5 1-16	5	5
Mass	15⅛	15¼	14½	14½
Mass Elec pf	35	35	35	35
Mass Gas	83¾	83¾	83½	83½
Mass Gas pf	82½	82½	82½	82½
Mayflower	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Mergenthaler	163	163	162½	162½
Miami	38	38	37½	37½
Mohawk	92	92¼	91¼	91¼
Nevada Cons	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
New Eng Tel	129	129	128¾	129
New Idria	14½	14½	14	14
Nipe Bay Co	145	145	145	145
North Butte	21	21	20½	20½
North Lake	1½	2	1½	2
Nova Sco Steel	139	139	133	133
N Y N H & H	61	61	60	60
Old Colony Min.	2	2	2	2
Old Dominion	70	70	69¼	69½
Osceola	89	89	88⅛	89
Pond Creek Coal	14¾	15	14¾	15
Punta Sugar	56½	58⅛	55¾	56¼
Quincy	89	89	89	89
Ray Cons	24½	24½	24½	24½
Rutland pf	30	30	30	30
Santa Fe	2	2	1⅞	2
Shannon	9¾	9¾	9⅜	9¾
Shattuck & Ari.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
St Mary's	87	87	85	85
Superior	15	15	15	15
Sup & Boston	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝
Swift & Co	174½	174¾	171	171
Swift rts w i	10¼	11	10	10¾
Tamarack	41¾	41¾	40	40
Torrington	61½	61½	61	61
Torrington pf	32	32	32	32
Trinity	7¾	8	7¼	7¼
Tuolumne	70c	70c	70c	70c
United Fruit	160¼	160¾	159	160
Uni Shoe Mac	57⅞	57⅞	56½	56¾
Uni Shoe M pf	30	30	30	30
U S Smelting	72¼	72½	71¼	71¼
US Smelting pf	51¼	51½	51¼	51⅜
U S Steel	112	112	109½	110⅜
Utah-Apex	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
Utah Cons	14¾	14⅞	14½	14½
Utah Copper	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Utah Metal	7⅜	7½	7⅛	7¼
Ventura	8	8	8	8
West End	58	58	58	58
West End pf	76	76	76	76
W H McElwain	100	100	100	100
Wolverine	47	47	45¼	45¼

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Ag Chem 5s 1924	100	100	100
Am Tel & Tel 4s	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
Am Tel & Tel cv 4½s	112	112	112
Chicago Junction 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
K C Mem & Bir 4s	80	80	80
N E Tel 5s 1932	102	102	102
Pond Creek 6s	98½	98½	98½
Swift & Co 5s	102	101⅝	101⅝
Uni Fruit 4½s 1924	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
U S Sm 6s	110½	110½	110½
Western Tel 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾

CONCORD & MONTREAL

CONCORD, N. H.—At the annual meeting of the Concord & Montreal railroad the following-named directors were elected: Benjamin A. Kimball, Walter M. Parker, George M. Kimball, Arthur E. Hale, Benjamin C. White, Sumner Wallace, William H. Moses, Arthur H. Brown and Arthur M. Hurd.

ADVANCE IN SUGAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American, Howell and Arbuckle companies have advanced fine granulated sugar 15 points to 7.15c. The Warner Company withdrew from the market.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	820	840
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	104
Indiana Pipe Line	102	106
Ohio Oil	304	308
Illinois Pipe	198	202

PROVISIONS

United States Daily Market Report

Reports by telegraph to the local office of markets and rural organization of the United States department of agriculture show the markets throughout the country having generally good demands for grapes, apples, peaches, potatoes and onions. Grapes sold in a steady market with a good demand in Boston, Buffalo and New York. In Philadelphia and Washington the demand is reported fair, while in Pittsburgh grapes sold in draggy market with a slow demand.

Apples sold in a steady market with good demand in Boston, Washington, St. Louis and Chicago. In New York the market was strengthening with the demand improving.

Potatoes sold in a strong market with a good demand in Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Washington. The demand was moderate in New York and Pittsburgh. The demand for peaches was moderate yesterday in Boston, Philadelphia and Buffalo. Onions sold in a fair market with a moderate demand in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

Arrivals

Str Kershaw, Norfolk, 1045 bags peanuts and 437 bags beans.

Str Bay State, London, 364 cs onions.

Boston Receipts

Today, apples 1872 bbls, 6360 bxs; cranberries 506 bbls, peaches 1333 bskts, cantaloupes 1 carload, California oranges 384 bxs, grapefruit 64 bxs, lemons 462 bxs, California fruit (decidious) 20 carloads, grapes 147,325 bskts, 18,532 carriers; figs 3325 pkgs, peanuts 1045 bags, potatoes 39,854 bu, sweet potatoes 936 bbls, onions 3266 bu.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 1197 pkgs; last year, 3486 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—New wheat spring patents, $8.75@9.40; special short patents, $9.50@9.75; fancy, $10; spring clears in sacks, $7.10@7.75; winter patents, $7.75@8.25; winter clears, $7.10@7.75; winter straights, $7.25@8; Kansas patents in sacks, $7.90@8.40.

Corn — Spot No. 2 yellow, $1.02; No. 3 yellow, $1.01; for shipment, No. 2 yellow, $1.00½@1.01; No. 3 yellow, 99½c@$1.

Oats — Spot No. 1 clipped white, 59½c; No. 2 clipped white, 57½c; No. 3 clipped white, 56½c; for shipment, fancy 40 lbs, 58@58½c; fancy 38 lbs, 57½@58c; regular 38 lbs, 56½@57c; regular 36 lbs, 56@56½c.

Millfeed — Middlings, $31.25@35; spring bran, $28.50@29; winter bran, $28.75@29.25; mixed feed, $30@33.50, red dog, $39; cotton seed meal, $38.50@40.50; linseed meal, $33.15; stock, feed, $33.50; oathulls, $18.50, alfalfa meal, $26@27.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $5; bolted, $4.95; bag meal, $1.90@1.92; cracked corn, $1.92@1.94; oatmeal, rolled, $5.90; cut and ground, $6.49.

Hay—No. 1 grade, $20@22; No. 2 grade, $17@18; No. 3 grade, $15.50@16; stock, $14@15; alfalfa, $17@21.

Straw—Oat, $9@10; rye, $14@15.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $5.50@5.60; red kidneys, $5.75@5.85; yellow eyes, $4.25@4.50; Scotch green peas, $3.90@4.10; California small white, $5.75; Canadian peas, $2.75@2.85; lima beans, 6½c lb.

Potatoes—Maine, $2.75@2.85 per 2-bu bag; sweets, $2.25@2.37½ bu.

Onions—Native, $1.50@1.75 bu; Conn valley per 100-lb bag, $2@2.25; Spanish, $3.75@4 per 120-lb case.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 36@36½c; western firsts, 34@34½c; western creamery extras, 35@35½c.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 45@46c; eastern extras, 42@43c; western extras, 40@41c; western prime firsts, 35@36c; western firsts, 31@32c; storage extras, 30½@31c; storage firsts, 29@30c.

Fruits—Oranges, California, $4.50@6 per box; grapefruit, $2@2.50 half box; Porto Rico, $4@6; cantaloupes, $1.50@2 crt; flats, 75c@$1; peaches, 75@90c bskt; grapes, pony bskts, Concords, 10@13c; Niagara, 10@13c; Delaware, 17@20c; pineapples, $2.75@3.75 per crt; cranberries, $1.50@1.75 crt, $3.50@5.50 bbl; Damson plums, 20@25c per 8-pound bskt; casaba melons, $1.50 crt.

Apples — Gravensteins, $2.50@3.50 bbl; McIntosh Red, $2.50@3.50; Wealthy, $2@3; Pippins, Porters, etc, $1.50@2; Wolf River, $2.25@3, bu bxs 30c@$1.25.

Sugar—American and Revere refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 7.15c a pound in 100-bbl lots, and Revere quotes 7.25c in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers quote granulated at 7.45c a pound for less than 20 bbls.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 2020 tubs 15 boxes 134,773 lbs butter, 570 boxes cheese, 2705 cases eggs; 1915, 3736 tubs 3370 boxes 191,256 lbs butter, 1765 boxes cheese, 4863 cases eggs. Last year's receipts for two days.

New York Receipts

Today, 10,453 packages butter, 2115 boxes cheese, 17,168 cases eggs; 1915, 23,676 packages butter (two days), 4723 boxes cheese, 18,893 cases eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 10—Egg market very firm; cases returned 27½c, cases included 28c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 10—Butter market firm; extras 34½c, extra firsts 33½@34c, firsts 32½@33½c, packing stock 27@27¾; receipts 10,105 pkgs. Egg market firm; firsts 30½@31c, ordinary firsts 28½@30c, refrigerators 29@30½c, dirties 21@26c, checks 20@24c; receipts 8040 cases.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 67⅝c, up ⅛c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 32⅜d, up 1-16d

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s wi.	99⅝	98⅞	99
Am T&T cv 4½s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
Anglo-French 5s	95¼	95⅜	95½
Armour 4½s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Atch adj 4s	86	86	86
Atch gen 4s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
B & O cv 4½s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
B & O 5s	101¼	101⅛	101¼
Beth Steel fdg	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
B R T 5s 1918	100¾	100¾	100¾
Cent Leather 5s	102⅝	102½	102½
C & O cv 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼
C B & Q 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼
C & Gt W 4s	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
Erie cv D	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
IRT fdg 5s	98½	98½	98½
Inter-Met 4½s	73	73	73
Int MM 6s wi	97¾	97¾	97¾
N Y Cent 6s	114⅜	114	114
Nor Pac 4s	93¼	93	93¼
Penn gm ctf 4½s	102½	102½	102½
R I 5s	60½	59½	59½
R I fdg 4s	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
Seabd A L adj 5s	67½	67½	67½
Seabd AL fdg	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
So Pac cv 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼
So Pac fdg 4s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
So Pac cv 5s	105	105	105
So Ry gn 4s	76½	75½	75½
So Ry 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
StL&SF A wi	70½	70	70¼
St Paul cv 4½s	101	101	101
UK Gt Br 5s t rcts.	99½	99½	99½
U S Steel 5s	106¼	106⅛	106⅛

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	99	...	99	...
Coupon	99	...	99	...
Registered 3s	100¼	...	100¼	...
Coupon	100¼	...	100¼	...
Reg'd 3s '46	101½	102	101½	102
Coupon	101½	102	101½	102
Registered 4s	109½	...	109½	...
Coupon	110	...	110	...
Pan Can 2s '36	98¼	...	98¼	...
Pan Can 2s '38	98¼	...	98¼	...
Pan Can 3s '61	101½	...	101½	...
Coupon	102	...	102	...

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
Dec	1.59¼	1.59¼	1.57¼	1.58⅛
May	1.58½	1.58½	1.56⅝	1.57¼b
July	1.33¾	1.33⅞	1.32⅝	1.33b
Corn—				
Dec	.77⅛	.77⅛	.76⅛	.76½
May	.78⅝	.78⅞	.78	.78⅝
Oats—				
Dec	.49	.49	.48¼	.48⅝
May	.52	.52⅛	.51⅝	.51¾
Pork—				
Oct	...	27.90	27.75	27.85
Dec	23.40	23.95	23.40	23.75
Jan	23.37	23.75	23.37	23.57
Lard—				
Oct	14.93	15.02	14.93	15.00
Dec	14.05	14.22	14.02	14.12
Jan	13.50	13.67	13.50	13.60

COTTON MARKET

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Oct	17.12	17.45	17.12	17.42
Dec	17.40	17.59	17.29	17.45
Jan	17.30	17.56	17.26	17.33
March	17.43	17.60	17.35	17.37
May	17.50	17.70	17.48	17.46
July	17.55	17.75	17.53	17.55

Spots, 17.55, up .25.

LIVERPOOL, England (2 p. m.)—Cotton futures steady, 10½ to 11½ points net higher. Sales 10,000 bales, including 9100 American; Oct.-Nov. 10.16½d, Jan.-Feb. 10.15½d, March-April 10.17d, May-June 10.17d.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia stock exchange: Elec Stor Bat 60, General Asphalt com 30½, do Asp pfd trc 72, Lehigh Nav 77, Leh Val Tran 20½, L V Tran pfd 42½, Lake Superior 13⅞, Phila Co 41¼, Phila Co pfd 41½, Phila Elec 28¼, Phila Rap Tr 19, Phila Tract 79½ Union Tract 44¼, United Gas Imp 89.

CROP CONDITIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Department of agriculture announces that composite condition of all crops of United States on Oct. 1, or at time of harvest, was 5.50 per cent below their 10-year average condition on that date, as compared with condition of 5.40 per cent below average on Sept. 1.

CAMBRIA STEEL'S PROFITS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Earnings of Cambria Steel Company, a subsidiary of Midvale Steel Company, are running at rate of close to $2,000,000 a month or $24,000,000 a year. Mr. Corey's estimate of more than $2,500,000 per month for all Midvale properties appears conservative alongside of Cambria's earnings.

RAND GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, England—The output of gold at the mines of the Rand in September was 771,567 fine ounces valued at £3,277,408 in August. The outturn was £781,150 fine ounces valued at £3,318,166 and in September last year was 776,750 fine ounces, valued at £3,299,423.

CHICAGO LIKES CROP REPORT

CHICAGO, Ill.—Crop report was better than the trade expected, especially on corn.

LONDON STOCK MARKET STEADY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Markets steady at close with war loan strong feature; copper £123¼.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Decline
Consols, money	58⅝	⅛
British 4½s	94½	..
Atchison	105⅝	⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	87⅜	¼
Canadian Pacific	176	⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	66¾	¼
Chicago Great Western	13⅛	⅛
St. Paul	95⅝	⅞
Denver & Rio Grande	17⅜	..
Erie	39¼	*¼
do 1st pref	53½	½
Grand Trunk	11⅝	..

DIVIDENDS

Fisher Body Corporation declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 17.

Lanett Cotton Mills has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $4 per share and an extra of $4, payable Oct. 14.

Kerr Lake Mining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1.

The American District Telegraph Company of New Jersey declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Oct. 28 to holders of record Oct. 14.

The Vindicator Consolidated Mining Company declared an extra dividend of 3 per cent in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Oct. 25.

Keystone Telephone Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent ($1.50 per share) on preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Temiskaming Mining Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent payable Nov. 22 to holders of record Oct. 31. J. H. Black has been elected a director to succeed C. C. James.

Stone & Webster announce these dividends: Jacksonville Traction, quarterly, 75 cents a share on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 16. Public Service Investment, quarterly, $1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 16.

The directors of Burns Bros., Inc., have declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 a share on the preferred and of $1.25 a share on the common stock. The preferred is payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 20 and the common is payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Nov. 1.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

PACIFIC COAST COMPANY

Year ended June 30—	1916	1915
Gross earnings	$7,212,556	$6,284,493
Net earnings	1,142,969	851,972
Net from operations	978,466	680,420
Total income	1,053,393	689,089
Net income	767,763	401,589
Net profits	602,071	320,252
Surplus	365,521	...
Prev surplus	3,227,123	3,227,123
P and l surplus	3,592,944	3,227,123

CENTRAL VERMONT

Year ended June 30—	1916	1915
Oper revenue	$4,269,85	$3,901,940
Oper expenses	3,188,949	2,902,804
Oper net	1,080,736	99,136
Net income	175,207	459,288

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

		Increase
September	$6,280,876	524,293
July 1 to Sept 1	18,617,476	2,452,224

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

September	$1,415,813	$315,647
July 1 to Sept. 30	3,718,055	720,846

DENVER & RIO GRANDE

First week October	$564,600	$16,200
From July 1	7,418,720	193,009

WESTERN MARYLAND

1st week Oct	$215,133	$35,767
From July 1	3,380,744	493,332

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York curb market prices are: United West Oil 1⅛@1¼, Aetna Explo 11@11¼, Ariz Copperfields 1@2, Booth 11@13, Boston & Montana 90@91, Butler Chemical 4@4½, Butte Copper & Zinc 7¼@7½, Caledonia 58@59, D & A 1⅞@2, Emma Copper 2¾@3, First National 4½@5.

Goldfield Cons 61@63, Grant Motors 7@9, Howe Sound 5@5⅜, Hupp Motors 5¼@5¾, Insp Needles 1⅜@1 7-16, Jerome Verde 2@2⅛, Jerome Victor 3@3⅛, Jumbo Ext 39@41, N Y Okla Oil ⅞@1⅛, Magma 17½@18, Maxim 5⅞@6, McKinley Dar 60@65, Mont Gold 92@95, Mojave Tung 3¾@4¼, Mother Lode 33½@34½, Nipissing 8@8¼.

United Motors 65@65¼; Omar 55@60; Okla Prod 9¼@9¾; Peerless Motors 23@25; Rex 29½@30½; San Toy 20@22; Sapulpa 9⅞@10; Submarine Boat 42½@43½; Success 39@40; Victoria Oil 1 1-16@1 3-16; White Oak 3½@4½; Zinc Con 5@5¼; Federal Oil 1⅜@1⅞; Cal Jerome 1⅝@1¾; U S Steamship 6⅞@7.

MASSACHUSETTS LIGHTING COS.

September net sales of the 18 gas and electric light companies owned by the Massachusetts Lighting Companies were $121,574, an increase of $14,857, or 13.9 per cent over the corresponding month a year ago. Total net sales for nine months ending with September were $941,000, an increase of $111,666, or 13.4 per cent.

7% Preferred Stock
Daggett Chocolate Co.
(Massachusetts Corporation)
Call or write FACTORY OFFICE. 31-38 LEWIS WHARF, BOSTON
F. L. DAGGETT, President

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BIG SURPLUS OF NEW YORK CENTRAL ROAD

Increase of $4,760,425 Over Last Year Shown for August—Annual Rate of 17.7 Per Cent Being Made for Stock

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York Central road's August surplus over charges of $7,406,366 shows the enormous increase of $4,760,425 over last year. This has been taken in some quarters as meaning the road was earning at rate of 35 per cent or more annually on its stock.

It is not doing that, however. Of the month's gain in surplus only $1,621,760 was due to increased earnings from operation. Roughly $3,000,000 was the extra dividend received from Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, which was credited to current income, but only nominally belongs there. Pittsburgh & Lake Erie simultaneously offered stockholders an equivalent amount of new stock for subscription at par; the extra dividend was a stock dividend.

New York Central's surplus for eight months of 1916, $29,579,707, equals 11.8 per cent on the stock, or an annual rate of 17.7 per cent. Including Boston & Albany surplus over guaranteed rental, eight months' earnings were at annual rate of 18.6 per cent on Central's stock. Excluding extra dividend of Pittsburgh & Lake Erie from income, the rate becomes 16.8 per cent.

Central's subsidiaries are enjoying such earnings as would move Mr. Ripley to remark they will not be equaled again for many a year. Michigan Central earned 22 per cent on its $18,738,000 stock in eight months, or at rate of 33 per cent a year. New York Central's equity in Michigan Central's earnings in excess of its 6 per cent dividends has so far this year run at rate of 1.6 per cent on Central's stock.

In eight months Big Four earned a full year's dividend on its preferred and more than 9 per cent on its common, of which Central owns 78 per cent. Big Four is earning at rate of more than 13 per cent a year on its common. Here Central's equity is almost 2 per cent on its own stock.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie shows an insignificant gain in net for August, but eight months' surplus equals 22.4 per cent on $30,000,000 stock outstanding before recent stock dividend. That means an annual rate of 33.6 per cent. This year's earnings alone will cover both 10 per cent regular extra dividend, probably with $1,000,000 to spare. The extra dividend, as a matter of bookkeeping, was charged against accumulated surplus.

Considering that fall and early winter months are normally the best of the year for Central, the stock may safely be said to be earning 17 per cent from the road's own operations and investment, and Central's interest in surpluses of subsidiaries brings the figure to 20 per cent. It may be argued that subsidiaries are never able to pay out all they earn, but no more is Central itself. Earnings on stock do not represent what stockholders may expect to receive. This statistic is of use to show the margin between currently earned and currently paid; it also indicates proportions of the fund to which stockholders must look for returns.

PUNTA SUGAR CO. STOCK IS LISTED

Boston stock exchange has admitted to trading 62,000 shares of Punta Alegre Sugar Company stock issued of the 160,000 shares authorized. Curiously enough, although Boston has for years been one of the largest investment centers for sugar companies, there has been hitherto no stock of a Cuban sugar producing company listed on the Boston board. United Fruit Company is a huge sugar producer, but the sugar end of the business is subsidiary rather than major.

Punta Alegre Sugar shares, which have just been listed, comprise three separate mills, two of which are producing properties and the third unit will mill its first crop during the 1917 grinding season.

It is understood that during the 1916 crop year the constituent properties earned an amount equivalent to $8 a share on the 62,000 shares of stock. This year officials estimate a production of 300,000 bags of sugar, and on the basis of 4½-cent sugar, expect profits of $15 a share for the $3,000,000 stock.

For the Trinidad and Florida properties which it owns Punta Alegre paid in securities an amount equal to $4,180,200. Of this $1,200,000 was paid by capital stock and the balance of $2,980,000 through issuance of 6 per cent convertible bonds.

ARMOUR & CO. NEW STOCK PLANS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Armour & Co.'s proposed increase in capital stock from $20,000,000 to $100,000,000 affects only about 15 stockholders, mostly members of the Armour family, and some other officers who will hold five shares for each share now held. Surplus of more than $100,000,000 was accumulated since 1900, when the company organized with present capitalization. Official statement announcing increase in capital stock does not say what next dividend will be. Previous year company earned 55 per cent and paid 100 per cent; this year's gross business exceeds $500,000,000.

STRONG UPWARD TENDENCY OF BOSTON WOOL MARKET

Prospects for Still Higher Prices in Future—Quotations on Goods in United States Said to Be Lowest of Any Country in the World

The wool market in Boston is decidedly stronger, with a marked upward tendency in prices and with prospects of a steady increase in the future. In spite of high values, the United States, it is said, offers goods, at present, at the lowest prices of any country in the world. There is a better tone to the market than has been experienced for some time.

Francis Willey of Bradford, England, who has a large interest in a wool combing concern in Massachusetts, at a recent visit to this country said in part: "The present production of wool is less adequate to meet the needs of the world than ever before and there seems to be no early relief from high prices. In fact, I am a firm believer that, as soon as peace in Europe becomes certain, wool prices will touch still higher levels." This statement coming from one of the largest wool dealers expresses, it would seem, the general feeling of the trade.

Fine territory wools are still exceedingly high and also in good demand. Quotations the first of this week were from 92@95c, as against last week's prices of 88@92c, while half-blood staple in the original bags was bringing 85c.

Montana and Wyoming fleeces are taking the place, to a certain extent, of the Australian clip. B supers are not to be found in very large quantities. Ohio washed delaines are absorbed readily in the market at 41@42c and unwashed delaines are going to 38c, which means $1 a pound, clean basis.

There has been a slightly better inquiry for carpet wools of late, supplies of the manufacturers having reached a low ebb. The China clip, although awaiting shipment, costs from two to three cents more when landed here, on account of the high values of silver still prevailing in China. Thus it may be seen that, even with the small quantity arriving the demand for this clip is only fair, because manufacturers can not afford to pay such high prices.

Pulled wools do not attract a great many customers, but scoured wools have been very well taken within the past fortnight or so.

Spinners are running at full capacity with good sized orders ahead.

Woolens for next fall are much in demand. A recent order for gray woolen blankets for the United States army represented more than $100,000 placed with a large concern in Philadelphia. This is one of the largest orders for this sort of goods that has been placed in that city for a long time. The American Woolen Company was one of the bidders.

More attention has been paid recently to material suitable for coatings rather than suitings, both in men's wear fabrics and in dress goods. The prices on the latter are very high. Although the outer garments are especially needed by dealers in men's wear clothing, the mills are not catching up on previous orders sufficiently fast to keep up with the new demands.

More inquiries are being received for fancy worsteds than a few months back. Manipulated worsteds show a considerable rise in price.

The fall of 1917 woolen goods for heavy overcoatings has not been shown to any great extent yet by manufacturers.

As for the South American market, which opens the last of this month or the first of next month, about 75 per cent of the clip has been contracted for on the sheep's backs, so that really only about 25 per cent will be available at the time of the opening. There has been a marked advance in values on this clip since last month, one firm having procured upward of 15,000 pounds at about 3 cents less than the market value today. The poorest quality, Lincolns, are quoted at 45c, and half-blood brings 50@50c, and three quarters' blood, 48@49c. In fact, prices have advanced about 1½ cents a pound over quotations a week ago. America, alone, has probably bought 30,000,000 pounds in the South American market. Competition is very keen, owing to the fact that practically all the European nations are bidding for this clip.

The French combers are at present content with shorter wools quoted at 80@85c. It will be remembered that there are scarcely any good Australian fine combing wools in the market, with no prospect of a lifting of the embargo by Great Britain in the immediate future. Since a shortage of fine wools has been felt, manufacturers have naturally enough turned to medium wools to take their places. All South American wools, with the exception of Lincolns, will soon be quoted at 50c or more. When it is realized that fine wools have been quoted at nearly $1 a pound, while in normal conditions they were bought for 75c, one gets some idea of the upward trend of the wool market of today.

LARGER EARNINGS ARE REPORTED BY PULLMAN COMPANY

Pullman Company reports for year ended July 31, 1916:

	1916	1915
Gross	$43,761,465	$41,512,884
Net	24,913,914	20,278,222
Depreciation	6,467,184	9,731,373
Surplus	12,380,367	10,546,849
Dividends	9,599,760	9,599,716
Balance	2,780,607	947,133

General balance sheet of Pullman Company as of June 30 compares:

Assets—	1916	1915
Real est, cars and equip	$88,159,880	$87,908,497
Cash	11,686,760	15,758,367
Securities	4,761,175	5,514,813
Mfg dept	20,136,408	20,136,408
Unexp insurance	68,509	...
Oper sup	4,721,986	3,837,283
Accts recd	7,672,038	1,681,404
Total	137,206,757	134,836,772
Liabilities—		
Cap stock	120,000,000	120,000,000
Accts pay	4,121,281	5,488,271
Res fund	1,286,456	330,096
Accd div	2,399,944	2,399,936
Surplus	9,399,075	6,618,468
Total	137,206,757	134,836,772

Total number of cars owned and controlled June 30, 1916, 7300.

IOWA RAILWAY & LIGHT CO. YEAR

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—The operating income of the Iowa Railways & Light Company for the year ending July 31, 1916, and corresponding previous year has been as follows:

	1916	1915
Gross oper rev	$1,470,894	$1,315,425
Oper exp, inc maint, maint res, ins, taxes	865,107	788,063
Net oper income	605,787	527,362
Int on 5% bonds	239,394	225,112
Balance	366,392	302,249
Divs, pref stock	135,630	102,470
Balance	230,762	199,779

MERCANTILE MARINE BONDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The old International Mercantile Marine 4½s and International Navigation 5s are being paid off at New York Trust Company and Fidelity Trust Company, respectively, with funds provided under readjustment plan recently approved by stockholders of the Marine Company. A slight distinction is made between the deposited and the undeposited bonds. Deposited bonds are entitled to 57 per cent in cash and 43 per cent in new 6 per cent first mortgage bonds. Undeposited bonds which constitute small percentage of total bonds outstanding are entitled to cash and interest in full, thus sharing slightly better than the deposited bonds on basis of present market price of new sixes

LARGE RETURNS FROM COPPER METAL

There was added to the coffers of copper producers of the United States $22,150,153 as the result of July exports totaling 76,766,236 pounds. Average export price was 26.1 cents a pound, comparing with the previous month's average of 27½ cents, the best to date. The greatest individual tonnage—26,741,071 pounds—went to France, while England was a good second with 25,215,838 pounds.

The aggregate tonnage of copper sent out from the United States in the first seven months of this year was 455,566,647 pounds, valued at $116,407,410. In volume, the corresponding period of two years ago was greater with 584,887,380 pounds, but the value was less at $84,020,604. In the earlier period Germany, Belgium, Holland and Austria were still taking copper.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A Chicago Board of Trade membership sold Tuesday at $7300, an advance of $500.

Michaelis & Co. and Chicago bankers will underwrite $5,000,000 capital stock of Pugh Stores Company, a Chicago mail order concern.

Controller of the Currency Williams announced that reports of national banks on May 1 showed largest deposits and resources in the history of the system.

The Standard Gas & Electric Company's net earnings for the 12 months ended Aug. 31 last amounted to $1,615,417, as compared with $1,457,332 in the previous year and $1,428,306 in the corresponding 12 months of 1914.

STANDARD MILLING'S REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Standard Milling Company's income account for the year ended Aug. 31, 1916 shows these changes:

	1916	Increase
Net inc	$1,437,845	$268,777
Retire of pf stock†	219,565	153,750
Balance	1,657,410	555,157
Pf div	389,070	59,942
Balance	1,268,340	495,215
Com dividend	229,820	91,964
Balance	1,038,520	403,251
Total surplus	6,154,351	1,038,520

†Special surplus for retirement of preferred stock less $50,000 added to reserves written back.

CRUDE OIL ADVANCED

OIL CITY, Pa.—All grades of eastern crude oil have been advanced 10 cents a barrel except Ragland, which is up 5 cents. Pennsylvania grade is now $2.50 a barrel.

ROCK ISLAND'S LOADINGS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Rock Island road's October loading to Saturday inclusive increased about 1500 cars or 6 per cent.

READING'S COAL CARRYING BIG INCOME FACTOR

Increasing Earnings Brought About by Greater Merchandise Freight, but Coal Supreme

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Although Reading system's current big earnings are the consequence, to a very considerable degree, of a largely increased volume of merchandise freight, Reading is strongly entrenched as the premier carrier of coal and is maintaining that position.

Figures just available show that the road carried 1,609,012 tons of bituminous coal in August, compared with 1,521,727 in that month last year, and 1,000,667 tons of anthracite compared with 847,262.

The bituminous tonnage for eight months of 1916 is 12,617,630 tons, an increase over eight months of 1915 of 1,797,919, or 16½ per cent; for the same period anthracite shipments over the system are 8,323,401 tons, a gain of 1,223,31 tons, or 17.2 per cent.

The monthly shipments of each class of coal in 1916 and 1915 over the Reading are given in the following table:

Tons:	Anthracite	Bituminous
1916		
January	1,106,899	1,717,182
February	1,074,148	1,696,357
March	1,257,378	1,718,270
April	854,005	1,560,833
May	963,385	1,442,493
June	1,08,183	1,359,288
July	999,736	1,514,195
1915		
January	760,757	1,295,959
February	693,743	1,137,983
March	961,415	1,405,337
April	1,181,959	1,298,169
May	962,986	1,349,000
June	852,411	1,395,226
July	839,554	1,415,515
August	847,262	1,521,727
September	895,718	1,488,197
October	1,199,284	1,601,044
November	1,163,851	1,674,507
December	1,129,504	1,828,889
Total	11,488,444	17,412,348

Reading in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, carried more coal, both anthracite and bituminous, than ever before, and its earnings therefrom were also the largest ever reported. July and August have shown a continuation of these highly pleasing conditions, and the earnings of the railway and coal company, published recently, exhibited very large increases in earnings over those a year ago.

Reading's merchandise traffic has grown wonderfully, and the revenue from it last fiscal year was nearly equal to that from coal, being $23,294,255. Previously it had been running $4,00,000 to $5,000,000 less than the receipts from carriage of coal. The gain over the previous fiscal year in merchandise freights was $6,266,792 in receipts, or 36.8 per cent, and 7,689,050 in tonnage, or 35.9 per cent, the total number of tons of general merchandist transported having been 29,750,421.

DECLINE IN PER CAPITA WHEAT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Wheat production of 607,000,000 bushels, means 5.97 bushels of wheat for every person in the United States, on basis of population Jan. 1, 1916. This compares with previous per capita production as follows: 1916, 5.97; 1910-1915 (six years), 8.06 1900-1909, 8.34; 1890-1899, 8.63; 1880-1889, 8.05; 1870-1879, 7.22.

Per capita consumption, including that used for seed and feed, approximates 6.25 bushels of 60-pound wheat. Carryover of old wheat raises total supply of both old and new to 7.67 bushels per capita. This will supply domestic needs, and, with a reasonable carryover, leave perhaps 80,000,000 bushels for export. High prices may induce such economy in consumption that exportable surplus will be increased to 100,000,000 bushels. This compares with 250,000,000 bushels exported last year and 330,000,000 the preceding season.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE'S PROFITS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York Air Brake's profits in the third quarter are estimated at between $15 and $20 a share, making earnings net for dividends for the nine months of 1916 nearly $70 a share.

New York Air Brake will probably finish its 1916 year with a net surplus for stock of $80 a share. The larger part of this will be from munitions work, but profits from regular equipment business have also been large. An official statement said that the 10 per cent now being paid in dividends was entirely earned from equipment work, and it is understood that actual profits from this source have been at the rate of nearly 15 per cent.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR WIRE PRODUCTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Heavy demand for wire and wire products the past week is attributed to expectation of consumers that wire manufacturers will announce an advance of $2 or more a ton soon. So far nothing definite has been done on wire prices, which are far behid the rest of the market. It is likely new quotations will be announced before close of the week.

Besides brisk home demand there has been heavy inquiry from abroad for wire the past month. Russia alone is credited with having placed probably 70,000 tons, and France also has been a big purchaser. Plain wire is now quoted at $2.55 per 100 pounds and wire nails at $2.60.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Southern Railway reports for year ended June 30:

	1916	1915
Total oper revenue	$69,997,675	$62,199,509
Net	21,004,005	13,400,054
Other income	3,422,026	3,238,917
Total net	24,426,031	16,838,972
Surplus after charges	*9,333,898	1,600,557
Add & bett	88,195	77,187
Net income	9,245,703	1,523,369
Surplus	9,245,703	1,523,369

*Equal to 5.2 per cent on $120,000,000 common stock after allowing for 5 per cent on $60,000,000 preferred. Previous year 2.66 per cent was earned on preferred.

At this month's meeting of Southern Railway directors it is expected a plan will be considered for releasing the company from restriction in its development and general mortgage which limits interest on bonds issued thereunder to 4 per cent.

To secure consent of holders of outstanding development and general mortgage 4 per cent bonds to this change, it is likely they will be offered an increase in rate on their bonds, probably to 4½ per cent. The mortgage would be changed so that additional bonds could be issued bearing 5 per cent interest, or terms of other recent mortgages might be followed which place no limitation as to the interest rate. A special meeting of stockholders will have to be called to act on a change of this kind in the mortgage.

Southern Railway has $5,000,000 5½ per cent extended notes coming due Feb. 1, 1917, and $10,000,000 5 per cent notes, due March 2, 1917. Result of change in terms of development and general mortgage would be to provide a bond which could be sold under current market conditions somewhere near par to finance these maturities.

According to a director, no action is likely in regard to resumption of dividends on Southern Railway preferred until the problem of permanent financing is taken care of.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 11

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Akron, O.—L. L. Osborne of Rollman & Co.; Essex.
Atlanta—W. F. Spaulding of Gramling Spaulding & Co.; Lenox.
Baltimore—D. Brown; U. S.
Baltimore—W. and M. L. Halle of S. Halle'e Sons; Avery.
Buffalo—J. F. Barnes of G. F. Thing Co.; Lenox.
Chicago—E. Holland and R. A. Reynolds of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Chicago—J. J. Brody of Hillman's; Essex.
Chicago—J. P. Bittner of W. A. Weabolt & Co.; Essex.
Chicago—W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks; Thorn.
Chicago—W. M. Weinstein; U. S.
Cincinnati—H. C. Oettinger of I. Fallers & Sons; Lenox.
Cincinnati—I. Israel of K. & I. Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Cleveland—G. W. Greber; Essex.
Dallas, Tex.—I. Zelner; U. S.
Easton, Pa.—O. H. Snyder and E. Eales, Jr., of Snyder Shoe & Rubber Co.; Essex.
Kansas City—K. L. and J. S. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.
Los Angeles—E. B. Short of Broadway Department Store; Avery.
Los Angeles—E. Phillips of Stewart, Dauss & Co.; Essex.
Minneapolis—H. A. Cool; U. S.
Minneapolis—M. McMannis of the Savage Factories; Essex.
New York—T. W. Downing and F. J. Christenson of Charles Williams Stores; Essex.
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln st.
Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of G. H. West Shoe Store; Copley Plaza.
Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex.
Philadelphia—W. F. Munroe of Munroe Bros.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—Augustus Buch of A. Buch Shoe Co.; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—J. H. Patterson, Jr., of Stephen Putney Shoe Co.; Tour.
Rochester, N. Y.—Frank Hahn of F. W. Hahn & Co.; U. S.
Saginaw—G. H. Hillman of Metze Alderton Shoe Co.; Avery.
San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.
San Francisco—H. L. Marvin of George & Marvin Shoe Co.; Essex.
San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor of Philadelphia Shoe Co.; Essex.
St. John—N. B.—J. Wiegal; U. S.
St. Joseph—C. A. Battreal of Battreal Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
St. Louis—B. Munchweiler of Famous Barr Co.; Essex.
St. Louis—G. E. Lippman of James Clark Leather Co.; Essex.
St. Louis—R. H. Eilers; U. S.
St. Paul—C. J. Miss of C. Gotzian; Adams.
St. Paul—J. E. Rounds of Ft. Schultz & Co.; Parker.
Toledo—W. T. Bailey of Ainsworth Shoe Co.; Avery.
Toledo—C. M. Deiderich of Simmons Boot & Shoe Co.; 173 Lincoln st.
Washington, D. C.—L. L. Crandell; U. S.
Washington, D. C.—S. G. Spitzer; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Bristol, Eng.—Neil Tracey of Davies & Co., Ltd.
Cincinnati—John Duttenhofer of Duttenhofer & Co.
London, Eng.—H. J. West and H. E. Morgan of Beventon & Son, Ltd.; Tour.
London, Eng.—William Box of Samuel Barrows & Co., Ltd.; Essex.
Milwaukee, Wis.—J. Moody of Western Lea. Co.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Tues.	Mon.	Increase over Mo. ago	Yr. ago
10 highest gr rails	94.13	.03	1.47	3.67
10 2d grade rails	90.46	*.04	1.45	4.43
10 public utility	96.38	.27	1.15	4.78
10 industrial	98.81	.05	.78	3.15
Combined average	94.94	.07	1.21	4.00

*Decrease

ORDERING OF EQUIPMENT IS FAIRLY BRISK

Conditions Favorable to Companies, Although Plants Not Working at Capacity on Domestic Business

Despite the report to the effect that American car builders are not working their plants at capacity on account of the inefficiency in volume of domestic railroad equipment orders, the officials of several of those concerns say conditions are exceptionally favorable. The large railroad systems, it is held, are in urgent need of added rolling stock and it is expected that as soon as arrangements are completed for financing new equipment at the prevailing prices, large orders will be forthcoming. Meanwhile, the repair work undertaken is proving highly profitable.

The scarcity of skilled labor throughout the country, it is said, has had much to do with curtailing plant output. A large part of the regular mechanical forces are engaged on the munition work undertaken which with the equipment contracts already booked will keep the builders busy until well into 1917. The placing of the Russian orders for locomotives and freight cars would necessitate considerable overtime employment of the labor forces now at hand.

Although, it is understood, final arrangements for financing this order have not been settled, it is authoritatively stated that when they are consummated, little if any cash consideration will have entered into the transaction, if the terms being insisted upon by the buyers are adopted.

It is known that several of the equipment building concerns have been approached on matters pertaining to the financing of the contracts to be let, and that they were given the impression that the concerns best equipped and most willing to advance the necessary cash would be the ones favored in the distribution of the orders.

It is also known that the companies holding out for cash settlement are those in a position to secure the necessary raw material. With the steel companies working at plant capacity and booked well into 1917 for their entire output, it is not likely that options on large quantities of steel can be arranged unless already spoken for.

Among the inquiries recently reported in railroad equipment circles are those of the Missouri Pacific railway for 1500 general service, and 100 automobile cars; the Chicago & Northwestern railway for 500 ore cars; the Illinois Central railroad for 600 general service and 400 ballast cars; the Milwaukee Coke & Iron Company for 300 general service and the Carnegie Steel Company for 119 hopper cars.

The Birmingham Southern railroad is in the market for 50 coke, 25 flat and 15 box cars, and the Kwangtung Yuehhum railway is asking bids on 70 general service cars. The Island Petroleum Company has ordered 10 tank cars from the Pressed Steel Car Company.

NEW HAVEN TRAFFIC AT HIGH LEVEL

It is probable that final returns of New Haven road's traffic during the past month will establish another new high record, topping not only the $7,080,000 for last June, but also by a slight margin even the $7,150,000 mark reached in August.

Preliminary estimates show $771,000, or 12.2 per cent, gain in gross above the $6,313,000 total for September, 1916. Net should compare favorably with that for August, when the million-dollar mark was closely approached in surplus income after all charges. Freight operations have been kept well in hand, and there are not more than 46,100 cars on the rails.

NET EARNINGS OF BETHLEHEM STEEL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Net earnings of Bethlehem Steel Corporation have averaged more than $5,000,000 per month since the first of the year. As a result estimates of $60,000,000 for Bethlehem for full year 1916 are regarded as conservative. One steel producer figures Bethlehem will earn close to $70,000,000 this year. Its earnings in first half of next year will be equally as large. All plants are running to full capacity and new records are being made in production.

ITALY SEEKING COPPER METAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Italian government has made its reappearance in the local copper market as an individual customer, an inquiry having been received for quotations on 500 tons or 1,000,000 pounds. Delivery is asked for January of next year. This is the first indication of possible buying by Italy for next year's delivery.

WESTERN UNION EARNINGS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Western Union Telegraph Company reports to the interstate commerce commission for August as follows:

	1916	Increase
Oper revenue	$5,495,992	$1,094,105
Oper income	1,699,625	394,982
Jan. 1 to Aug. 31—		
Oper revenue	39,032,416	6,553,297
Oper income	10,854,221	2,051,065

STEEL TONNAGE REPORT ABOUT AS EXPECTED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The decrease of 137,773 tons in September unfilled tonnage of the Steel Corporation was around expectations. Trade opinion was that there would be little change.

Enormous business on books of the Corporation will permit very little, if any, increase in unfilled bookings. If the corporation had the capacity, or cared to book new business a year ahead, it would be able to report bookings equal to a year's production.

Over the past several months steel companies have been declining millions of tons, and this will be the case as long as tonnage holds around present level. As it is, United States Steel has enough business on its books to guarantee steady operations for eight months, even if it fails to book another ton.

Orders were received last month at the rate of about 47,700 tons a day, against shipments of 53,000. Incoming business must have been larger than in July or August, as deliveries in those two months, due to hot weather, were smaller than in September.

So far this month there has been no let-up in incoming business. Demand is more pronounced than a month ago and prices are higher. But there will be little increase beyond present level of 9,522,584 tons, which is regarded as the maximum.

As a result of higher steel prices, earnings of steel companies are larger than at any time since the current prosperity started.

INSURANCE RATES DOUBLE

LONDON, England — Lloyds has doubled insurance rates on Atlantic shipping.

A Seasoned Public Utility Investment

FIRST PREFERRED 6% CUMULATIVE STOCK of the

United Light & Railways Company

This stock has paid regular dividends since the incorporation of the Company in 1910 and always earned these about twice over.

The increase in the Company's size, the important improvements and extensions to its properties, and the diversified service and territory must eventually be reflected in the market for this issue.

Yielding almost 8% at present prices, we consider this stock an attractive purchase.

Booklet and earnings upon request.

Lamarche & Coady
14 Wall Street New York

City of Calgary
Alberta
5% Gold Bonds
Due June 15, 1935

Principal and semi-annual interest payable in New York City.

Direct obligation of the City of Calgary, Alberta. Approved by the Commissioners and by the Minister of Municipal Affairs of the Province of Alberta.

Price 95 and interest

Full particulars on request for Circular M-30

Spitzer, Rorick & Co
Successors to
SPITZER & CO.
Established 1871
Equitable Building, New York
Toledo Chicago

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the PREFERRED stock of this Company will be paid October 16, 1916.

A dividend of 1½% (75 cents per share) on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1916, will be paid Oct. 21, 1916.

Both dividends are payable to stockholders of record as of October 6, 1916.

H. B. SHUTE, Treasurer.

New York, September 27, 1916.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 69

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on October 14, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 22, 1916.

The transfer books do not close.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

Better Than Bonds and Stocks

Let me show you the details of an apartment house of 4 suites, 8 large rooms each, overlooking Park System, modern and first class; 12 minutes to down town; great earner on $9000 equity.

Also an apartment, 24 suites, 2 to 6 rooms, on car line, in Boston; new and a winner of patronage; terms to suit; $32,000 invested here will earn over 30%. See these properties. ROBERT L. WINKLEY, Trustee, 221 Columbus Ave., Boston.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HARVARD SQUAD IS EXPECTING HARD PRACTICE

Head Coach Haughton Appears on Field in Uniform for the First Time This Season

Members of the Harvard varsity football squad are looking forward to a hard practice session this afternoon behind the gates at Soldiers field. Only a few days now remain in which to get the Crimson team ready for the game with North Carolina Saturday, and there is a whole lot of work to be done before the Crimson is ready for the battle.

Head Coach P. D. Haughton '99 was on the field Tuesday appearing in his football uniform for the first time this season. In the scrimmage the varsity team scored twice on the second team, but was itself scored on when R. B. Brown '18 of the second team recovered a fumble and carried the ball the length of the field for a touchdown.

The varsity was given the ball in the middle of the field and by straight football combined with a blocked forward pass which T. C. Thacher '18 recovered before it touched the ground, advanced to the seconds' 25-yard line, where R. Horween '18 broke through the center of the line, and was finally downed on the one-foot mark. He then went over for a touchdown and W. F. Robinson '18 kicked the goal.

Scrimmage was started again in the middle of the field, and, after an exchange of punts, it was the varsity's ball on the seconds' 35-yard line. E. L. Casey '19 circled left end for a touchdown and R. Horween '18 kicked the goal. At this point the varsity substitutes were put in and the ball again given to the first team on its 35-yard line. H. W. Minot '17 was thrown for a loss and the varsity was offside. This forced them to punt out, and there was another exchange of kicks. Minot then broke loose with two long runs of 30 and 20 yards, respectively, bringing the ball to the seconds' five-yard line. Here the varsity fumbled, Brown recovered the ball, and, due to J. F. Ryan '18's interference, was able to run 95 yards for the second team's only score. L. Crosscup '19 kicked the goal. The line-up follows:

Phinney, Brewer, Woods, l.e.; Davis, l.t.; Dadmun, Day, l.g.; Harris, Sagar, Thorndike, Wiggin, c.; Clark, Snow, r.g.; Wheeler, Lovell, Thorndike, r.t.; Robinson; Gardner, q.b.; Thacher, Burnham, l.h.b.; Horween, Hitchcock, Horne, r.h.b.; Casey, Minot, f.b.

MATCH PLAY IN CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF TOURNEY

MONTCLAIR, Mass.—First round of match play is scheduled for today in the annual golf tournament for the Boston Athletic Association championship, which started over the course of the Wollaston Golf Club here Tuesday. Thirty-two contestants entered the qualifying round, but only six broke 90, due to the high wind and the general unfavorable conditions.

W. S. Brophy of Wollaston was the winner of the gross prize with a card of 84. A tie resulted in the competition for the net prize, W. H. Walker and J. S. Phelps both having scores of 75.

In winning the gross prize Brophy played good golf, when the conditions were taken into consideration. To be sure he took a 7 at the second hole. His second stroke was topped and he was short on his third and putted rather poorly. On two other holes he had high scores, but taken as a whole match the play was good.

One round a day will be played until the championship is won. The men qualified can play morning or afternoon, as is most convenient. In the second division three players are tied for two places, and the playoff will take place today. The summary of the qualifying round and the drawings for match play follow:

W. S. Brophy	84	10	74
*W. H. Walker	87	12	75
J. S. Phelps	89	14	75
C. J. Morse	96	18	78
W. H. Stevens	97	18	79
C. D. Wadsworth	88	8	80
H. E. Lodge	95	14	81
*S. W. Gifford	99	18	81
*W. E. Smith	81	5	82
C. B. Waterman	93	11	82
A. Geiger, Jr.	90	7	83
H. A. Stiles	92	99	83
J. E. Lynch	101	18	83
F. M. Smith	101	18	83
*C. M. Hart	88	4	86
N. Heath	98	14	84
Henry Thornton	101	17	84
J. P. Manning	102	18	84
W. C. English	102	18	84
M. Alden	102	18	84
A. E. T. Hale	99	13	86
M. E. Cobb	107	18	89
J. M. Rothwell	108	18	90
C. S. Howard	110	18	92
W. M. Payson	110	18	92
T. F. Stoddart	112	18	94
W. G. Kendall	115	18	97
J. E. Donovan	117	18	89
W. J. Kelly	123	18	105

*Withdrew from match play.

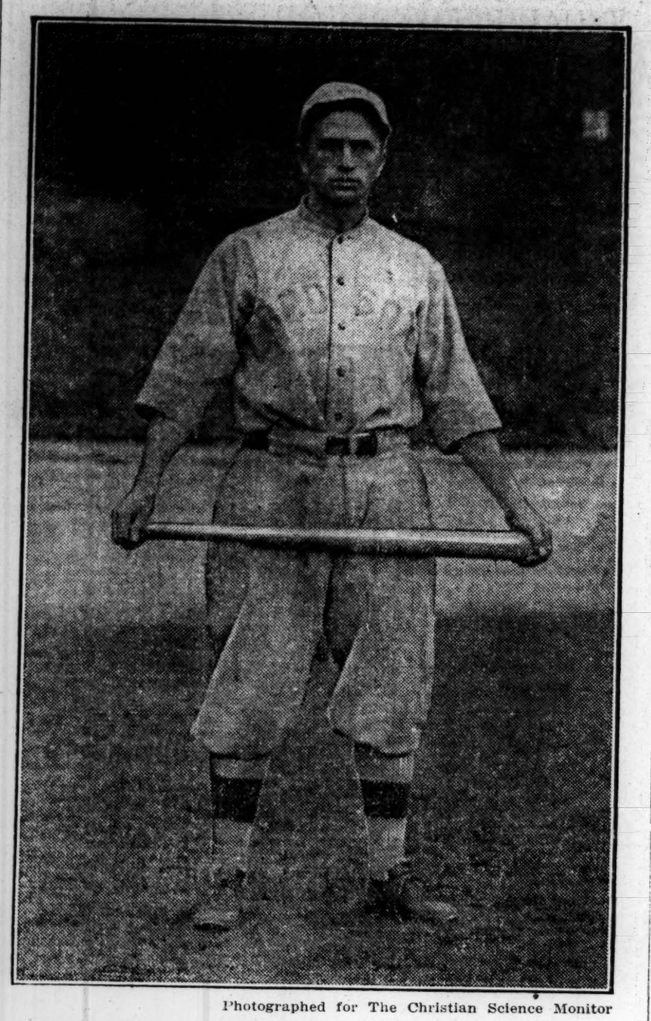
Championship division—J. S. Phelps vs. A. Geiger, Jr., C. B. Waterman vs. C. D. Wadsworth, W. S. Brophy vs. H. E. Lodge, H. A. Stiles vs. C. J. Morse.

Second division—Playoff No. 1 vs. N. Heath, A. T. E. Hale vs. W. H. Stevens, J. E. Lynch vs. Henry Thornton, F. M. Smith vs. playoff No. 2.

Third division—W. G. Kendall vs. J. E. Donovan, C. S. Howard vs. T. F. Stoddart, loser of playoff vs. M. E. Cobb, J. M. Rothwell vs. W. M. Payson.

RAND ENTERS SEMI-FINALS

William Rand 3d, 1G, won the top bracket of the semi-finals Tuesday in the Harvard annual fall singles lawn tennis tournament at Cambridge by defeating J. V. Austin '18 6—1, 6—2, 6—1. The other semi-final matches will be played today and the finals on Friday. More doubles matches will also be played on Jarvis field today.



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

Harry Hooper, Boston American baseball club outfielder

WORLD'S SERIES AVERAGES

BOSTON AMERICANS

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Gainor	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1.000	.	.	.	.000
Shorten, c.f.	1	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.750	.	.	.	.000
Hooper, r.f.	3	14	3	4	.	.	1	1	.	.285	4	2	.	1.000
Walker, c.f.	2	7	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.285	2	1	.	1.000
Scott, s.s.	3	9	1	2	2	.	.	1	.	.222	4	19	.	1.000
Janvrin, 2b.	3	14	1	3	1	.	2	.	.	.214	7	13	1	.952
Lewis, l.f.	3	10	.	2	3	.	1	.	.	.200	2	1	.	1.000
Hoblitzell, 1b.	3	11	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	.181	47	3	.	1.000
Gardner, 3b.	3	12	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.166	6	9	2	.882
Thomas, c.	3	7	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.142	10	4	.	1.000
Cady, c.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	7	.	.	1.000
Shore, p.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	.	2	.	1.000
Mays, p.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	.	4	.	1.000
Walsh, c.f.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	1	.	.	1.000
Ruth, p.	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	2	5	.	1.000
McNally	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	.	.	.	.000
Henriksen	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	.	.	.	.000
Foster, p.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	1	2	.	1.000
Totals	3	104	11	22	7	.	4	5	1	.211	93	65	3	.981

BROOKLYN NATIONALS

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Pfeffer, p.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1.000	.	1	.	1.000
Olson, ss.	3	8	1	4	1	.	.	1	.	.500	5	7	2	.857
Stengel, r.f.	2	7	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.428	3	1	1	.800
Johnston, r.f.	2	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.333	1	.	.	1.000
Coombs, p.	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.333	.	2	.	1.000
Myers, l.f.	3	14	1	3	1	.	.	.	1	.285	8	1	.	1.000
Wheat, l.f	3	11	2	3	.	1	.	1	.	.272	9	.	.	1.000
Meyers, c.	1	4	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.250	6	3	.	1.000
Daubert, 1b.	3	13	1	3	.	.	.	1	.	.230	30	2	.	1.000
Smith, p.	1	5	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.200	1	.	.	1.000
Mowrey, 3b.	3	11	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.181	6	8	1	.933
Miller, c.	2	8	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.125	8	3	.	1.000
Cutshaw, 2b.	3	12	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.083	14	7	2	.913
Marquard, p.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	.	.	.	.000
Merkle	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	.	.	.	.000
Totals	3	107	10	26	4	1	1	4	1	.242	91	41	6	.957

PRINCETON MEN ARE SHIFTED IN SCRIMMAGE PLAY

PRINCETON, N. J.—A number of shifts and unusual formations were employed by a team composed of substitutes in scrimmage with the Princeton varsity football squad Tuesday afternoon. The scrimmage came only for a little while at the end of a strenuous day's work.

First the varsity played against the second team, several of whom are hard to distinguish from the varsity men themselves. Ames and Tibbott were on the second eleven and when this team was replaced by the third team Tibbott was shifted to the varsity.

So far this year Princeton has been without a drop kicker, and Coach J. H. Rush has several men who are trying to qualify as point winners. Funk is a good placement kicker and Eberstadt is showing a little form as a drop kicker. Of course when Tibbott gets back in the lineup he can take care of this department.

BAXTER JOINS DARTMOUTH TEAM

HANOVER, N. H.—Baxter, regular center last season, returned to the Dartmouth varsity football squad Tuesday. Baxter was rated by 1915 experts as one of the best centers in the East. Family objections and stress of extra work prevented his return before. There was a scrimmage session in the afternoon, Coach F. W. Cavanaugh calling for offensive and defensive tactics on drop-kick formations, Scully, Barrows and Thielscher sending the ball over the bar from the 30-yard line.

Several new players were launched against the second eleven, Thielscher and Duhamel showing well on offensive. Healey, left tackle on the second, put up the best defensive game. Duhamel, the regular halfback, went out of the scrimmage, and will rest for a day or two.

TWO SESSIONS DAILY FOR THE SYRACUSE MEN

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Henceforth one practice a day is not going to be enough for the Syracuse varsity football men. Commencing today, drill is to be held in the stadium in the morning.

Coach William Hollenback believes that a man in training can grasp things that he is told more readily and hold it longer if he gets this mental training early in the morning. Franklin and Marshall promise to give the varsity a hard game here Saturday. The Lancaster aggregation played Pennsylvania to a standstill at Philadelphia during the first quarter of the game Saturday.

All the varsity men came out of the Ohio game Saturday in good condition. Coach Hollenback drove the first varsity eleven through an hour and a half of defensive scrimmage with the freshmen aggregation here Tuesday afternoon. The varsity showed great power, breaking up most of the drives directed at the line and succeeded in spoiling 12 of the 15 passes tried by the freshmen.

AMHERST GETS LONG WORKOUT

AMHERST, Mass.—The Amherst varsity football team, without the services of Bodenhorn at quarter, held a long scrimmage with the freshmen candidates Tuesday. The new men showed surprising talent, due to the fact that there are about 20 preparatory school captains in the large entering class. Among the star players are Thomas of Columbus, O.; Card of Montclair academy, Clay of Kentucky, Davidson of Auburndale, and Hinch of Brooklyn, who was all-New York scholastic guard.

He put up a strong game against the regular eleven, breaking up many of the plays. Coach T. J. Riley expects to drill the men at high speed in preparation for the Brown game Saturday.

SECOND ROUND OF PROFESSIONALS' GOLF TOURNEY

Robert Macdonald Defeats J. A. Donaldson in Feature Match of First Round on Siwanoy Links

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The second round of the professional golfers' championship tournament for the Rodman Wanamaker trophies is being played today over the links of the Siwanoy Country Club and some splendid competition is expected to take place. The contests are at 36 holes of match play.

The tournament began Tuesday. It is almost the first big tournament of its kind that this country has ever seen, and even in the play of the first round it gave evidence that it will bring out some of the finest matches ever contested on the golf courses of America. All the favorites for the title came through the day's play, with the match between J. A. Donaldson of Glen View and Robert Macdonald of Buffalo attracting the largest gallery.

Macdonald won by 3 and 2, in a match that was close and brilliant from the first tee to the last green. The Glen View professional led by 1 up at the conclusion of the morning round, but this advantage was removed early in the afternoon and the match continued all square until Macdonald won three holes in quick order near the end of the second round, clinching his victory with a good putt on the sixteenth green.

The surprise of the day was the easy victory that George McLean of the North Hempstead Club gained over T. L. MacNamara, New York, who last year led all the professionals in the season's work. McLean won by the margin of 6 and 5, principally through his own good playing, but ably assisted by the fact that MacNamara's putting was below form.

Louis Tellier of The Country Club, Brookline, was eliminated, 4 and 2, by Cyril Walker of the Wabash Country Club. Tellier got away to a poor start and was 2 down at the end of the first round. He never quite got into a winning stride, and Walker won by a comfortable margin. The summaries:

FIRST ROUND

T. L. Kerrigan, Siwanoy, defeated C. G. Adams, Santa Barbara, 6 and 4; George McLean, North Hempstead, defeated T. L. McNamara, unattached, 6 and 5; Alexander Smith, Wykagyl, defeated James Ferguson, Spring Lake, 4 and 2; J. M. Barnes, Whitemarsh Valley, defeated George Frothingham, Indian Hill, 8 and 7; William Macfarlane, Hudson River, defeated Robert McNulty, La Grange, 10 and 9; M. J. Brady, Oakley, defeated James West, Rockaway, 7 and 6; John Dowling, Scarsdale, defeated John Pigrie, Richmond County, 3 and 2; Emmet French, York, defeated Edward Towne, Oxford, 3 and 1; J. J. O'Brien, Mansfield, defeated W. F. Reid, Wilmington, 1 up; G. O. Simpson, Oak Park, defeated Walter Fovargue, Skokie, 6 and 5; Robert McDonald, Buffalo, defeated J. A. Donaldson, Glen View, 3 and 2; W. C. Hagen, Rochester, defeated J. R. Thomson, Philadelphia Country, 7 and 6; John Hutchinson, Allegheny, defeated Joseph Mitchell, Ridgewood, 11 and 9; William Brown, Springfield, defeated Fred Clarkson, Kansas City, by default; Cyril Walker, Wabash, defeated Louis Tellier, Brookline, 4 and 2; John Hobens, Englewood, defeated Michael Shearman, Sioux City, by default.

WESLEYAN HAS LONG SCHEDULE

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. — Manager Turner of the Wesleyan varsity basketball team announces the following schedule:

Dec. 16—Connecticut Agricultural.
Jan. 8—Dartmouth; 11—New Hampshire State; 20—Amherst.
Feb. 8—Colgate; 10—New York University; 14—Amherst at Amherst; 17—Union; 21—Williams; 23—Springfield.
March 3—Williams at Williamstown; 10—Union at Schenectady.

PICKUPS

Captain Daubert broke into the hit column yesterday.

Only one base has been stolen during the series and that was by Wheat of Brooklyn in yesterday's game.

The total paid attendance for the first three games this year is something like 17,000 more than for the first three games of 1915.

Brooklyn played like an entirely different team yesterday. Being on the home grounds seemed to give the players more confidence and their fielding was perfect.

Each team has a home-run hitter, Gardner making one for Boston yesterday and joining Myers in the honor class. Daubert nearly broke into the same class yesterday.

Stengel made a wonderful throw from right field to third base in the first inning when he retired Shorten trying to make third from first on Hoblitzell's single to right.

The three games already played have certainly been about as close as could be asked for. One run has been the winning margin in each case and the second game went 14 innings.

While Coombs did not finish yesterday's game, he gets the credit for the victory. The former Athletic star pitched a splendid contest while he was in the box and his hit was a big factor in the victory.

The second inning was the only one in which Brooklyn did not get a hit yesterday. They made three in the third, two in the fourth and one in each of the others. Boston failed to make a hit in the second, fifth, eighth and ninth.

SURPRISES IN THE SECOND WEEK OF CONFERENCE

Nebraska Seems to Be Strongest Eleven in Missouri Valley Organization — Kansas Second

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The second week of the playing season in football in the Missouri Valley Conference has indicated that Nebraska University, the Kansas State Agricultural College and the University of Missouri are the three schools which will probably prove the strongest in the conference. The week-end games produced several surprises. Kansas was defeated by Illinois at Urbana by about the score expected, and Missouri defeated Central College by about the margin expected. The remaining schools furnished the surprises. Drake, Ames and Washington are evidently weaker than they were supposed to be; while Nebraska and Kansas A. C. are stronger than impartial critics had been willing to concede.

The score of 30 to 0 by which Illinois defeated Kansas University was about the expected so far as the difference in the score goes, although it was expected by Kansas followers that Kansas' offensive strength would be great enough to permit her to score against the Illinois University eleven. At Columbia, Missouri defeated Central College of Fayette 40 to 0. The score was not unusual nor unexpected. It showed the predicted line strength of the Missouri team, but also showed an unexpected strength in open play, the Columbia eleven showing a good assortment of forward passes and kicks.

The University of Nebraska-Drake University game at Lincoln resulted in a score of 53 to 0 in favor of Nebraska, the 1915 champions. Last year Nebraska defeated Drake by a score of 48 to 13. Drake was admitted to be no stronger this year than last and was not conceded even a fighting chance to win. However, it has been commonly supposed that the loss of several Nebraska stars would make the 1916 eleven decidedly weaker than last year. Considering this, the score of this year's game greatly surprised the conference. Nebraska is now the most watched team in the M. V. C. because of this impressive victory. Incidentally, this game was the first of the season in which both opponents were M. V. C. members and therefore the first to count in conference standings.

The Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames, was known to be considerably weakened this season, but even so, her 19 to 0 score against the little Hyland Park College team was surprisingly low. Nineteen seems to be the favorite number of the Ames eleven, which scored the same number of points the previous week against the Iowa normal eleven.

Washington University, which M. V. C. coaches have been expecting to prove a very dangerous team, lost a great deal of her prestige, at least, by winning from the Rose Polytechnic school of Terre Haute, Ind., by a score of only 14 to 0. However, the Rose team is said to be stronger than usual, and Washington in the game at St. Louis lost several chances to score through inopportune fumbling, so Washington may after all be as strong as she was expected to be.

The Kansas State Agricultural eleven continues to surprise. Her first game, which resulted in a 20 to 0 victory over Baker University, was a surprise, but it was as nothing to the surprise felt throughout the M. V. C. when this last week brought the returns of the K. S. A. C. game against Southwestern University. The Kansans won this game by a score of 53 to 0. While few hope to see K. S. A. C. defeat Nebraska at Lincoln this week, yet it is believed that the game will be reasonably close, and many are placing the Kansans as the second strongest team in the conference.

The next round of play in the conference will bring several important games. Ames plays Kansas University at Ames; Nebraska plays the K. S. A. C. at Lincoln; Missouri plays Washington University of St. Louis at Columbia; thus leaving only Drake University of Des Moines not playing a game which will count in the championship standing.

LIGHT PRACTICE GIVEN WILLIAMS VARSITY SQUAD

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — Coach Joseph Brooks continued to allow the Williams varsity eleven to work easily Tuesday, the practice being rather light. There was a short scrimmage, but it was of an easy order, the purpose being merely to work out a few new plays. Most of the afternoon was devoted to signal work, punting and charging by the linemen.

The condition of the squad is giving cause for some uneasiness, as four first-string men are still out. It is doubtful if Gifford, quarterback, will start in the Cornell game Saturday. Coach Brooks is also preparing for substitutions in the other positions.

Parmelee and Halstead played the tackles Tuesday instead of Sawyer and Gifford, while Pickney, a new man, took Wright's place at guard. Van Alstyne succeeded Gifford at quarter. Blodgett was used at Brown's end.

THREE-III LEAGUE MEETS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The double umpiring system was adopted by the Three-III baseball league at the annual fall meeting of its club owners here Tuesday.

LONG SCRIMMAGE GIVEN YALE MEN BY THE COACHES

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale varsity football squad both in offensive and defensive work received the special attention of the coaches in the 35 minutes' scrimmage held behind closed gates at the old field Tuesday afternoon. The varsity stuck to straight football the whole time, gaining consistently through the second's line.

The varsity made four goals against the second team, long runs by Smith and Bingham being the features of the scrimmage. The tackling was poor and there were frequent fumbles by both teams.

Coach T. A. D. Jones had been trying several candidates at center and Taft was in that position Tuesday afternoon, replacing Hutchinson, who was tried there Monday.

Sheldon was back in the lineup and Captain Black was on the field but not in uniform, his place at left guard being filled by Zenner. Jacques was at fullback. The lineup follows: Moseley l.e., Sheldon l.t., Zenner l.g., Galt r.g., Comerford r.e., Baldridge r.t., Taft c., E. Smith q.b., Hingham l.h.b., Le Gore r.h.b., Jacques f.b.

RUTGERS HOLDS HARD PRACTICE

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—With a full lineup of regulars the Rutgers College eleven was put through a hard session of scrimmaging Tuesday afternoon. As Washington and Lee, who play here Saturday, depended chiefly on the forward pass against West Point last week, the Rutgers men had a long drill in breaking up that play, and their work pleased Coach Sanford greatly.

Whitehill was in a uniform for the first time in nearly two weeks. He played halfback, and showed that the rest has not interfered with his line-plunging abilities, though he was a trifle slow. Wittpenn was back at end.

NOTED TROPHIES FOR NATIONAL RIFLE TOURNEY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The President's match, the winner of which holds title as individual military champion of the United States, stands at the head of the list of competitions which make up the notable series in the National Rifle Association's big shoot which begins at the state camp range at Jacksonville, Fla. The prizes in this match are a gold medal emblematic of the championship and an autograph letter from the President. Last year's winner was Andrew Hagen, gunnery sergeant, United States marine corps.

The Wimbledon cup match, which brings to the victor one of the oldest shooting trophies in the United States together with the honor of being declared the champion long-distance rifle shot, is set for Oct. 17.

In 1878 the British National Rifle Association put up the Wimbledon cup for the individual making the highest score in the international team contest. Henry Fulton, of the American team, won the cup, receiving it from the hands of Princess Louise of England, daughter of Queen Victoria.

Other trophies that will be shot for during the series will be the Leech cup, the oldest trophy now in competition, which came to the United States in 1874; the Graves skirmish trophy, the Evans skirmish cup, the enlisted men's trophy, and the United service trophy.

HARVARD AFTER COACH

The report that the Harvard University baseball authorities are attempting to secure the services of Fred Snodgrass of the Boston Nationals as coach of the team is unconfirmed. With the expiration of Coach Mitchell's contract at the end of the fall season there is little doubt that some plans for the future are being entertained. Several men are under consideration but as yet no one has definitely been named. No decisive measures will be taken before winter.

HOW WOULD you use fifteen extra minutes?

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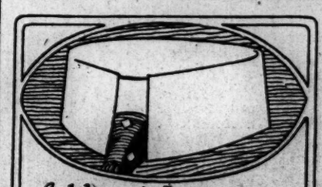

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REAL ESTATE

Title to an improved piece of property located No. 162 Charles street, West End, has just been transferred from John F. O'Connor, et al., to Ralph C. Piper. There is a 3½ story brick house valued at $2200 and 1100 square feet of land taxed at $3800 making a total assessment of $6000.

Helen Freeman purchased another 3½ story and basement brick dwelling owned by Pasquale Galassi at No. 52 River street, West End, taxed for $6000, including $3500 carried on 1260 square feet of land.

SALES OF SALEM ESTATES

The Isaac Freedman Real Estate, 43-49 Harbor street, Salem, has been sold through the office of William S. Felton & Co., to Gaspard Legros of Lawrence, who buys for investment. The property is a modern four-story brick apartment house, with three stores on the first floor and nine apartments above. The lot contains 8700 square feet. The property is said to have cost in excess of $40,000. This sale is one of the largest in point of value which has taken place in that section for some time.

The same firm has sold at auction the valuable factory property on Margin and Endicott streets, Salem, including a five-story modern brick structure erected by Isaac Freedman and occupied by the American Express Company on the first floor and by the Naumkeag Shoe Stock Company on the four upper stories. The purchaser is Philip L. McMahon, who pays $31,400.

TWO MERRIMAC ESTATES SOLD

Herbert L. Collins of Merrimac has sold his cottage house containing seven rooms, situated on School street, in Merrimac, Essex county, containing modern conveniences with 21,000 square feet of land. He also has sold a cottage containing six rooms upon the same street, with modern conveniences and outbuildings, one half acre of land and a collection of fruit. Both estates were sold to A. C. Bussell of Haverhill by the Chapin Farm Agency.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

One of the properties sold in Dorchester today was owned by Herbert W. Drew et al., on the corner of Nixon and Clement streets, consisting of a frame dwelling and 5000 square feet $5000, of which the lot carries $1500. of land. The total assessment is McHenry Robinson is the buyer.

Harriet Small sold to James S. Conant, who has just resold to W. Parker Morse, a frame dwelling numbered 4 Atherstone street, between Bailey and Fuller streets, together with 3346 square feet of land. They are assessed together for $3100, with $600 of that amount land value.

The Roxbury parcel reported sold was owned by Mary A. Cavanaugh, consisting of a frame dwelling valued by the assessors at $2000 and 3000 square feet of land worth $900, located 41 Ottawa street, between Laurel and Sherman streets. Anton B. Diahl is the new owner.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

River st., 1062-1070, ward 24; Tasker & Goldberg; brick stores.
Hautevale st., 23, ward 23; M. Seibert; frame shops.
Cass st., 90, ward 23; A. N. Peterson, P. Baltzman; frame dwelling.
Eastbourne st., 26, ward 23; Emma Selig; frame garage.
Mass. av., 153-157, ward 7; G. Cruff; alter store and dwelling.
Washington st., 1762, ward 12; C. A. Monahan; alter mercantile and lofting.
Causeway st., 267, and 134-140 Washington st., north, ward 5; E. S. Converse est.; alter manufacturing.
Bowdoin sq., 7-11, ward 5; E. T. Colwell; alter stores and church.

SENATOR LODGE PLEDGES HIS AID

Better postal facilities for Dorchester in the future are assured by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in a telegram sent to the Harvard Improvement Association which held its annual meeting last night. In reply to a communication from the association asking for improved mail service, the senator says that under the recent administration of the postoffice department delays in mail have been frequent in the cities, and that in the East and North the rural free delivery routes have been "suppressed and interfered with to the great inconvenience of the public." He promises to assist the association in obtaining better conditions.

These officers were elected by the organization: President, Moses S. Lourie; vice-president, M. H. Sullivan; secretary, W. Lawrence Murphy; treasurer, William E. McGerigle, and the following to serve, with the officers, as directors: Alonzo E. Yont, Solomon Lewenberg, James C. Clark, Frederick M. Hoyt, Jacob Wasserman, Clarence H. French and Charles W. Brown.

PETITION IS REJECTED

The petition of the Woburn Trust Company for authority to do a banking business in Woburn, was rejected by the board of bank incorporation today. The hearing on the petition was held some time since and no reason was given today by the board for its action in refusing the request, except the general one that there are sufficient banking facilities in the city now. The petition of the Industrial Trust Company was held in abeyance, while the board granted the request of the Lowell Credit Union for authority to organize a union in that city, while it rejected a petition from the Franklin Credit Union of Boston.

FIVE STEAMERS DELAY SAILINGS

Five British steamers are held in port today, though the dates for their sailings have passed. Four of them have complete cargoes aboard. The recent German submarine activity off Nantucket, through which field the steamers would pass on their oversea routes, is given as the reason for the delay. It is also said that British admiralty orders are holding all British steamers in port.

The British steamer Great City with a large cargo of supplies for the Allies has been waiting since early Monday morning, when it started for St. Nazaire and anchored in the flats, for a chance to slip to sea and now is anchored off Deer island. Although practically all of the cargo has been loaded on the British steamer Lord Cromer it is still tied up in East Boston, waiting, it is said, for a shipment of horses from Canada. The Wilson liner Marengo is ready to sail for New York today on the way to Hull, Eng. It is stated that the steamer will probably use the Long Island sound route, passing through the area of recent submarine activity. The two other British steamers are the Memphian for Manchester, Eng., with supplies for the Allies, which cleared yesterday, and the Cranmore for Liverpool.

The American-Hawaiian liner Kansan is still docked at Mystic taking on cargo for the Italian and French governments. The steamer has had clearance papers since Monday and can sail whenever ready.

Coastwise stamers were effected by the submarine activity when the steamer Governor Cobb took the place of the British steamer Prince Arthur on the Yarmouth, N. S. run last night. Captain Simms, the British captain of the Prince Arthur has charge of the Governor Cobb which had few passengers aboard. It is reported that the American steamer Old Colony will be used on this line until safety is assured.

No word has been received from the British steamer City of Naples which was due here yesterday and carries a valuable cargo from Shanghai. It is known that the vessel left Colon, Panama, early this month. The White Star liner Canopic which is due here tomorrow from the Azores and Italian ports with a large number of passengers and will pass through the area of recent submarine work has not been heard from, although it is expected that the vessel is keeping still to avoid letting the U-boat learn its location.

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued Wednesday.

Orders to Officers

Commander A. C. Kavanaugh, detached command Annapolis, to command coast torpedo force, Pacific fleet.

Lieut. E. W. Coil, detached Denver, to leave, one month and ten days.

Lieut. H. J. Shields, detached Minnesota Oct. 7, to connection fitting out Olympia.

Lieut. T. E. Vanmetre, detached works E. W. Bliss Company, to connection fitting out Wilkes.

Ensign E. E. Hazlet, detached Minnesota, to Leonidas Oct. 20.

Ensign B. W. Chippendale, detached Minnesota, to Leonidas Oct. 20.

Ensign D. M. Collins, detached New Hampshire, to Machias Oct. 20.

Ensign M. W. Hutchinson, detached Minnesota, to Machias Oct. 20.

Ensign C. C. Vickey, detached Minnesota, to Leonidas Oct. 20.

Ensign M. T. Kinne, detached New Hampshire Oct. 7, to connection fitting out Olympia.

Ensign H. E. Keisker, detached Hannibal, to temporary duty Tonopah.

Ensign T. L. Nash, detached Minnesota, to Hannibal Oct. 20.

Chief Boatswain Frank Carregher detached navy yard Portsmouth, N. H., to Marblehead.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived—Conyngham, Ericsson, McDougal, Nicholson, at Newport; Castine, at Azua; Culgoa, at Puerto Plata; Fanning, at Gardiners Bay; Montana, at Piney Point; Pittsburgh, at San Diego; Reid, at Buzzards Bay.

Sailed—Benham, Drayton, Jarvis, Jenkins, McCall, Porter, Newport to sea; Panther, Hampton Roads for New York; Patterson, Hampton Roads to Boston; Saturn, Mare Island for San Diego; Sonoma, Hampton Roads for southern drill grounds.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

The new department at Boston University which emphasizes boy scout and recreational leadership is to have for its quarters the entire fourth floor of the Walker building on Boylston street. A lecture room will be in the rear, while in front will be a museum. The Norwood Civic Federation also will have a room for exhibitions. Students of Boston University will present their first musical comedy, "The Coy Co-ed," Nov. 10, in the College of Liberal Arts building.

BRIDGE BOARD DESIGNATED

The public service commission today designated Commissioners Everett E. Stone of Springfield and Charles A. Russell of Gloucester as the members to be appointed by the superior court to sit as commissioners in deciding the Boston & Albany bridge controversies in Brookline. Mr. Stone was selected by his board as the member to take part in the Aspinwall avenue matter, and Mr. Russell as the member to pass on the Cypress street bridge dispute.

YAMS TO BE PROMOTED

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Southern Sweet Potato Canners Association was organized at the Grunewald hotel recently, says the Times-Picayune. New Orleans gained another convention, as the canners voted to meet here again next year. The important result of the meeting was that the yam sweet potato of the South will be pushed as it never has been and will have a wider market.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Adriatic, for Liverpool	Oct. 12
*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen	Oct. 12
*Stockholm, for Gothenburg	Oct. 14
*Espagne, for Bordeaux	Oct. 14
*St. Louis, for Liverpool	Oct. 14
*Frederik VIII., for Copenhagen	Oct. 18
*Ryndham, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Oct. 19
Duca d'Aosta, for Naples-Genoa	Oct. 21
*Lafayette, for Bordeaux	Oct. 21
*Orduna, for Liverpool	Oct. 21
St. Paul, for Liverpool	Oct. 21
*Canopic, or Naples-Genoa	Oct. 24
Kroonland, for Liverpool	Oct. 25
*United States, for Copenhgen	Oct. 26
*Lapland, for Liverpool	Oct. 27
*Bergensfjord, for Bergen	Oct. 28
Calabria, for Gibraltar-Naples	Oct. 28
*New York, for Liverpool	Oct. 28
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	Oct. 28
Roma, for Marseilles	Oct. 28
Tuscania, for Liverpool-Glasgow	Oct. 28
Noordam, for Falmouth-Rot'rdam	Nov. 2
California, for Glasgow	Nov. 4
Chicago, for Glasgow	Nov. 4
Giuseppe Verdi, for Naples-Genoa	Nov. 4
Philadelphia, for Liverpool	Nov. 4
*Saxonia, for Liverpool	Nov. 4
*Andania, for Falmouth-London	Nov. 7
Finland, for Liverpool	Nov. 7
Italia, for Gibraltar-Naples	Nov. 7
Baltic, for Liverpool	Nov. 9
Oscar II., for Copenhagen	Nov. 9
Patria, for Marseilles	Nov. 9
Carpathia, for Liverpool	Nov. 11
*Espagne, for Bordeaux	Nov. 11
St. Louis, for Liverpool	Nov. 11
Adriatic, for Liverpool	Nov. 16
New Amsterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Nov. 16
Alaunia, for Falmouth-London	Nov. 18
Cameronia, for Liverpool-Glasgow	Nov. 18
Kristiansand, for Bergen	Nov. 18
St. Paul, for Liverpool	Nov. 18
Helig Olad, for Copenhagen	Nov. 23
New York, for Liverpool	Nov. 25
Pannonia, for Falmouth-London	Nov. 25
Feltria, for Falmouth-London	Nov. 28
Kroonland, for Liverpool	Nov. 28
Follo, for Bristol	Nov. 30
Ryndam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Nov. 30

Sailings from Montreal

Ansonia, for London, via Falmouth	Oct. 12
Feltria, for Bristol	Oct. 12
Athenia, for Glasgow	Oct. 17
Folia, for Bristol	Oct. 24
Saturnia, for Glasgow	Oct. 24
Ascania, for London, via Falmouth	Oct. 31
Cassandra, for Glasgow	Oct. 31

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Tuscania, for New York	Oct. 14
Saxonia, for New York	Oct. 21
Carpathia, for New York	Oct. 28

Sailings from London

Ascania, for Montreal	Oct. 14
Ausonia, for Montreal	Oct. 28

Sailings from Glasgow

Tuscania, for New York	Oct. 13
Cassandra, for Montreal	Oct. 14

Sailings from Rotterdam

Noordam, for New York	Oct. 11
New Amsterdam, for New York	Oct. 25

Sailings from Bergen

Bergensfjord, for New York	Oct. 11

Sailings from Copenhagen

Oscar II., for New York	Oct. 19

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Maitai, for Sydney	Oct. 11
*Sierra, for Sydney	Oct. 17
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu	Oct. 16
*Persia Maru, for Hongkong	Oct. 21
*Venezuela, for Hongkong	Oct. 23
*Manoa, for Honolulu	Oct. 24

Sailings from Seattle and Victoria

*Yokohama Maru, for Hongkong	Oct. 13
Tacoma Maru, for Hongkong	Oct. 15
*Tamba Maru, for Hongkong	Oct. 21
*Manila Maru, for Hongkong	Oct. 27
*Sado Maru, for Hongkong	Oct. 31

Sailings from Vancouver

*Empress of Japan, for Hongkong	Oct. 19
*Niagara, for Hongkong	Oct. 25

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

*Shidzuoka Maru, for Seattle	Oct. 11
*Hawaii Maru, for Seattle	Oct. 12
*Nippon Maru, for San Francisco	Oct. 17
Mexico Maru, for Seattle	Oct. 21
*Chicago Maru, for Seattle	Oct. 24
*Kamakura Maru, for Seattle	Oct. 31

Sailings from Yokohama

*Empress of Asia, for Vancouver	Oct. 13
*Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco	Oct. 14
*Sonoma, for San Francisco	Oct. 25
*Makura, for San Francisco	Oct. 26
*Shidzuoka Maru, for Seattle	Oct. 26
*Awa Maru, for Seattle	Oct. 28
*Nippon Maru, for San Francisco	Oct. 28

Sailings from Honolulu

*Niagara, for Vancouver	Oct. 13
Matsonia, for San Francisco	Oct. 18
*Lurline, for San Francisco	Oct. 24

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMERS DUE AT BOSTON

Today—City of Naples, Hong Kong; Hesperus, Huelva.
Oct. 12—Canopic, Naples; Nicholaos Athanasulis, Penarth via Hampton Roads.
Oct. 13—Cambrian, London.
Oct. 14—Saxon Monarch, Glasgow; Etonian, Liverpool.
Oct. 15—Kentucky, Copenhagen; Hesperides, Buenos Aires.
Oct. 17—Start Point, London.
Oct. 20—Kathlamba, Calcutta; Sardinian, Glasgow; Oristano, Fowey, Eng.; Ninian, Manchester; Southerndown, St. Nazaire.
Oct. 21—Chalister, St. Nazaire; Headley, London.
Oct. 24—Bolton Castle, Manila.
Oct. 25—Chinese Prince, Far East; Colorado, Hull, Eng.

WAYS FOR HELPING MEXICO POINTED OUT

American aid for establishing an industrial agricultural school and support of the Mexican government by using the credit of the United States to restore the currency system of that country to a sound basis and to set free the forces of economic reconstruction, were advocated as constructive measures by which the United States might help Mexico by Dr. George W. Nasmyth in a lecture on "Mexico and the New Pan-Americanism" delivered at Huntington hall last night.

The speaker characterized the agitation for military intervention as a disastrous movement against the establishment of popular government and real democracy in Mexico. The formation of a league to enforce peace among the Pan-American countries within a year, he declared, would set an invaluable precedent and a good foundation for the creation of a world league to enforce peace at the close of the European war.

SHIPPING NEWS

The schooner Edith S. S. arrived at Gloucester today from Yarmouth, N. S., with 187,000 pounds of salt codfish for a Gloucester firm. These schooners arrived at Gloucester with fish: Adeline, 10,000 pounds; Mary P. Goulart, 28,000; J. M. Marshall, 90,000; Flora L. Oliver, 90,000; Jorgina 13,000, and Harriett, 10,000.

Wholesale dealers at the first pier today are asking these prices per pound for fish: Steak cod 11½c, market cod 6@8c, steak pollock 3¾c, large hake 5¾c, small hake 3¼c., haddock 4@5c. The steamer Ripple brought in 66,000 pounds of groundfish, the steamer Breaker arrived with a fare of 42,000 pounds of the same kind of fish and the schooner Jeanette arrived bringing some 80,000 pounds of groundfish.

The American steamer Isabela of the Porto Rico Steamship Company under charter to the New York & Cuba Mail Steamship line arrived in Boston this morning from Matanzas and Sagua La Grande with a cargo of 28,287 bags of sugar.

Word was received here today announcing the arrival at Liverpool of the British steamers Pruth and Dromore, both from this port. The Pruth chartered to the Cunard line left here Sept. 25 and the Dromore under charter to the Warren line sailed three days later. Both steamers carried large quantities of munitions.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Strs Isabella, McNeill, Matanzas; Massachusetts, Crowell, New York; Belfast, Rawley, Bangor, Me.; City of Bangor, Hathorne, Bath, Me.; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass; Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.; Cretan, Page, Philadelphia; James S Whitney, Crowell, New York; Ontario, Bond, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk; Melrose, Frestad, Baltimore.

Tugs Neponset, Sears, Sandwich, twg bg Mary Horane; Mexpet, Red, New York; Piscataqua, Holt, Portsmouth, N. H., twg bgs P N Co No 12 and Hampton; Perth Amboy, Packer, twg bgs Nos 741, 704 and 706; Swatara, Phillips, Philadelphia, twg bgs Thomaston, Beechwood and Bast.

Schr Emma F Chase, Peabody, Machiasport, Me.

Cleared

Strs City of Rockland, Hathorne, Bath; Belfast, Rawley, Bangor; Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland; North Star, Mitchell, Eastport via Portland; Massachusetts, Crowell, New York; Kershaw, Johnson, Baltimore via Newport News.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today — Strs Ricardo A Mestres, Dartmouth; Sama, Kingston; Oranje Nassau, Port de Paix; Medina, Galveston; St Andrews, Rio Janeiro, Santos and Victoria; Stavangeren, Jacmel; Crown of Galicia, Demerara; Alliance, Colon; City of Memphis, Havre and Barry; Bayway, Tampico; Inca, Turks Island; Rijswijk, Rotterdam; Tsuruga Maru, London.

TOURIST BOOKS PUT INTO WOODS OF NORTHWEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Ida.—The national forests of the Pacific Northwest have been used more this summer as vacation grounds than in any previous year. The forest service is extending its ways of usefulness in making the visits into its reserves comfortable and practical, and the slogan is, "Come, use and enjoy, but do not destroy."

A tourist register system is one of the additions this year in the intermountain forest district. At points where the main roads enter the forests are placed mounted boxes containing books in which travelers may register their names, home addresses and destinations. Over the box is a post bearing the sign, "Campers Attention. By registering here your name, address and destination, important messages may be forwarded and other assistance given by forest officers."

The registers are visited regularly by the forest ranger, and with the information furnished by them he can forward messages which may reach his station over the telephone from the outside world.

NEGRO EDUCATION CONFERENCE IS CALLED IN SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Much importance attaches to the conference for Negro education which has been called by James E. Shepard, president of the National Training School for Negroes, at Durham, N. C., to meet in that city Nov. 21-24.

The conference proposes to deal with the subject upon a business basis, having in view results which will best equip the Negro for substantial self-support and aid him most in a self-sustaining career. The leading educational institutions for the Negro, located in the South, are now doing this kind of work. The national training school at Durham is one of these and the Tuskegee Institute is another. These and other institutions are teaching the Negro a trade, which not only makes him independent but capable of rendering a service which is in constant demand and through which he can always earn a livelihood.

NEW YORK MILK SITUATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Approximately 60 per cent of the city's normal supply of milk was received here Tuesday. The large distributors, comprising the "Big Four" who have refused to meet the demands of the league, showed no signs of yielding

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OLD BOARD OF B. & M. DIRECTORS REELECTED TODAY

Efforts to elect to the board of directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company a representative of the minority stockholders was made today at the annual stockholders meeting held at the North station, but the entire membership of the old board was reelected. The meeting was attended by about 100 shareholders, and the proceedings were marked by a lively discussion of the affairs of the road, which is being operated under a receivership.

James H. Hustis, president of the corporation and receiver, presided, and after the various reports had been accepted for file and a committee named to count ballots and compare proxies, Conrad W. Crooker, counsel for the Minority Stockholders Protective Association, took the floor, asked the meeting to consider the proposal to nominate for election to the board of directors at least one member representing the minority interests.

This, said he, is only fair and he moved that George A. Mansfield of Waltham be nominated to take the place of any other member of the present board. On his own ballot Attorney Crooker struck out the name of Charles W. Bosworth of Springfield and substituted that of Mr. Mansfield. This move, however, was without success and the old board continues in office.

President Hustis overruled an attempt of Conrad W. Crooker, counsel for the Minority Stockholders Protective Association, to block the voting of the 51 per cent of New Haven controlled stock.

Mr. Crooker took much time to argue against the receivership and dwelt at length on the Hampden railroad case, calling that road "an outlaw among railroads" and a "gigantic fraud." William H. Coolidge made a reply to Attorney Crooker in connection with the Hampden case.

During his arguments Attorney Crooker said he believed the real value of Boston & Maine stock to be not under $150 a share and he took occasion to declare his belief in the integrity of the system and in its earning capacity. He scored the reorganization plan and declared that the proposed $40 assessment on shareholders was a bankers' scheme.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

Following is the form of question relative to the initiative and referendum which will appear upon the ballots at the annual state election this year for submission to the voters in 36 representative and one senatorial districts:

"Shall the representative or representatives from this district be instructed to support the adoption of an amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth, providing for some form of the initiative and referendum which shall give to the voters the power to accept or reject statutes and constitutional amendments proposed to the Legislature by petition of a substantial number of citizens by rejected by it, and also the power, upon such petition, to reject measures passed by the Legislature?"

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APARTMENTS and houses; practically every vacant property in Roxbury and Dorchester is listed at our office. See KEENE'S Wonderful Lists, 300 Warren st., Roxbury. Tel. 5500 Roxbury.

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APARTMENT, 12 Browne St., Brookline. Apply DR. ROSENTHAL, 337 Mass. ave. Tel. Back Bay 3844.

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BROOKLINE, 54 Marion St.—Large room, private bath; also other attractive rooms, fireplaces, electric lighted throughout, piazza around house; 2 min. from Beacon st. car line, Coolidge Cor.; home cooking, private garage. Phone Brookline 3237-J.

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TOUR WORK PAPER MILL HEARING

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A special legislative commission gave a hearing in the common council chamber at Pittsfield yesterday, the matter taken up being that of tour-working in mills that operate 24 hours continuously or intermittently and paper manufacturers were the leading witnesses.

Phillip Weston of Dalton, of the Byron Weston Paper Company, said that his mill is now on two tours and that his company has twice offered its workers the proposition of going on three tours, and each time the workers have expressed themselves as against this proposition. Mr. Weston said most of them object to the idea of working until midnight, as would be necessary every fourth week, and starting at the same hour, as would be necessary under the three-tour system.

Charles G. McKernon of the B. D. Rising Paper Company of Housatonic said that he knows from experience with the two systems that the manufacturer has no advantage in the shorter-hour system and that all manufacturers who operate under this system do so at a loss over the two-tour system, as far as tour work is concerned. He characterized bill No. 139 as too sweeping in its make-up.

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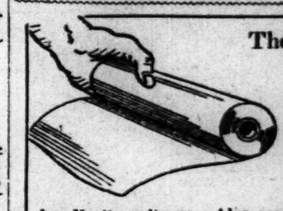

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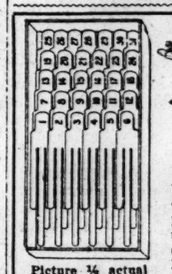

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THOROUGHLY exp'd hotel manager of proved ability seeks responsible position in good hotel, either city or resort; front preferred; go anywhere; best refs. H. E. W. WILSON, 70 W. 46th st., New York City.

CHOREMAN—Gentleman would like one more place in vicinity Fairfield and Clarendon sts.; well recom. V 102, Monitor Office, Boston.

TEACHER—In business or private school, 12 years' experience. EDWIN G. BROWN, 529 10th st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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SECRETARY, companion or chaperon; capable woman of culture desires position; will travel; best of references. Address U-106, Monitor Office.

STENOGRAPHER, exp. and competent in commercial and academy work; locality immaterial. Add. R-110 Monitor Office, Boston.

LADY of refinement and exp. desires position as housekeeper to take entire charge; refs. Miss N. Churchfield, Succasunna, N. J.

TEACHER of Spanish and other subjects desires position in private school near New York. L-26, Monitor, 9 E. 40th st., N.Y.C.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Developing the Child's Independence

"When my little daughter was about five years old, my eyes were opened for the first time to the necessity for guarding and developing the independence of children," observed a mother. "She came running in one day, exclaiming eagerly:

"'Oh, mother, I want a pink sweater!'

"As her hair is a decided deep auburn, I smiled over the idea.

"'What made you think of a pink sweater?' I asked.

"'Why, Bessie has one, and it's jus' lovely,' she answered. 'Can I have one, too?'

"'But dear, a pink sweater wouldn't be becoming to you,' I explained. 'Suppose I get you a pretty pale yellow one.'

"'I want pink,' she wailed. 'Bessie's is pink.'

"I took her on my lap, then, and talked to her about this matter of being herself and not trying to copy others.

"'You are just yourself,' I said, 'different from everybody else, and you want to have and do the things that are best for you, not those that suit other little girls. Now your hair is dark red and your eyes are reddish brown; Bessie's hair is goldy brown and her eyes are gray. Bessie looks lovely in pink, but you wouldn't, because your colors are so different. White or dull blue or pale yellow or brown would be lovely with your hair and eyes, you see. Mother doesn't get a blue dress because Bessie's mother has a blue one; she gets brown, because she has hair like yours and looks best in brown. Now we'll get you a very soft blue sweater. It will be just as lovely as Bessie's pink one, and will be prettier for you, because it will be just yours—not like everybody else's.'

"She was satisfied and happy over the blue sweater, and a few days later she said, meditatively:

"'Bessie's new dress is plaid. What would be mos' bes' for me?'

"The same problem was presented not long afterward, when the subject of music lessons for one of the older children came up. A class was being organized in the neighborhood, and it seemed a good opportunity to begin piano study, but the child's evident lack of interest led her father and me to consult, not our own first conclusions or the opportuneness of the matter, but her development from the standpoint of her individual tendencies. When we went about it to discover what bent this individuality took, we were surprised to find that she drew exceptionally well and was eager to learn to be an illustrator!

"I think we mothers spend too much time in trying to make our children into something we have outlined for them. We decide in advance what we would choose for them. One of my neighbors sat looking at her small freckled boy one day, and finally said, amusedly:

"'You know, I was going to have a girl with golden curls, not a boy with a cowlick!' And do you remember, in one of the later books by Elizabeth-of-the-German-Garden, the young mother who thought it the idyllic, traditional, correct thing to do to gather her children at her knee in the twilight and talk tenderly with them? To her dismay, she found that her plump, matter-of-fact darlings were bored excessively at the idea. Twilight was not at all their hour for confidences, and they were honest enough to show it plainly, instead of being made over to suit the motherly expectations.

"We can begin very early, I am sure, to train the children to think for themselves, subject to the wise counsel and advice of their parents. To do this, though, we must help them to find out what they do think about things. They must be taught to discriminate between the times when it is best to conform to custom and those when one should be independent of 'what is done' by others. This is especially important, and often difficult, with a group of children at play. Nearly always there is one child who is a 'ring leader,' a child who proposes all the games, appoints the parts to be played by each member of the group, and, by force of a determined manner, suppresses the others. We have to watch children for this, as it is just as bad for the 'bossy' child as it is for the ones who are bossed. Such a child should be taught not to develop its own independence at the expense of others.

"Another thing, too, to be watched out for is the differentiation between true independence and mere whims. Capricious likes and dislikes, temporary moods and fads, must not be mistaken for the genuine deep-lying characteristics which need fostering and developing. Just because a child is a 'bookworm,' and inclined to overdo the poring over books, one should not neglect seeing to it that enough play is had. The reading should be guided and encouraged, but not allowed to obliterate other things.

"We mothers have need of keeping in touch with many possible lines of activity, if we are going to be able to recognize and stimulate the talents which our children possess. I have always been glad that I studied music just enough to be able to teach my second daughter the rudiments, until the time came to send her to a teacher. I painted just a bit at one time, too, so that I was able to recognize the promise of real ability when I saw it; and my college work enabled me to steer aright the boy who wants to be a writer.

"I try hard to keep 'hands off,' and give inclination every chance to work itself out unimpeded. The children quickly catch the idea of 'being themselves,' and not merely following out the ideas of others. Young girls of 16 are prone to adopt all the fads and fashions of the hour, especially all the new styles of wearing their hair, the freakish changes in the mode, and so on; but, when this larger way of looking at dress is explained to them—that real distinction lies in having the most becoming and appropriate clothes and coiffures—they generally take a certain girlish pride in realizing that they are individuals to be expressed in what they wear, what they say and what they do.

"Yet this must be guarded, too! Pride in thinking they are 'different' from others must be corrected by showing them that others are quite as individual as they, although it is not always apparent; and that the effort to develop one's own independence should go hand in hand with the willingness to recognize and admire, without envy, the individuality of others.

"It gives one a wonderful sense of freedom and confidence to realize that we do not have to mold our children's thought—we have only to help it unfold."

Putting Up Fruit Juices

This is the time of year when the housewife gathers the last fruits of the garden and, in canning, pickling, and preserving, prepares for the winter. Every good cookbook can be relied upon for recipes, or the agricultural bureau in Washington will supply bulletins on such work. Fruit juices, such as apple, quince, crabapple, and grape, can be put away and made up into jellies when needed. Following is the method: Add a little water to any quantity of cut-up fruit, cook until soft, and strain through flannel bags. Then, without adding any sugar, boil up and skim. Have ready quart jars, in a pail of boiling water. Take the jars out, one at a time, fill with the boiling liquid, and seal at once. Put up in this way, fruit juices will keep anywhere and any length of time; and a quart of juice will make sufficient jelly to last some time.

How to Freshen Lace

"Why do you iron that lace?" said a woman to her daughter, who, in making over an evening frock, washed and ironed the lace.

"Why, to freshen it up so that I can use it," answered the girl. Then her mother described a simple method which greatly improves the appearance of lace. Wash the lace in warm soap suds two or three times. Any good soap will do. Rinse thoroughly two or three times in clear water, then wind smoothly on a large bottle and do not take it off until dry. In the case of very fine net lace, pull it gently until dry. A fine net veil can be washed in this way, then shaken and pulled until dry.

Harmony in Period Furnishings

"How quaint and charming," exclaimed the guest who was shown to a room where old mahogany, in all its simplicity of line and silken sheen of finish, lent an air of tranquillity far removed from the bustling city without. It was a room where old colonial originals and reproductions had been gathered together with loving care. The bed itself was one of the best of its kind, its posts deeply carved with exquisitely wrought spirals of leaves. Upon it was spread a counterpane, done in modern block print, to be sure, but reminiscent, with its diagonal pattern of blue-green vines, its deep scallops and simulated tassels, of the patchwork quilts of an earlier day. At one side stood the old bureau, its convoluted lines and claw feet surmounted by an octagonal mirror, and on the other side was a drop leaf card table, its glossy panel lifted against the wall. The chairs were in keeping,—slender sprawling Windsor rockers and rush bottomed straight chairs with painted bouquets on their black finished backs. The wall paper was paneled in a narrow border of gay old fashioned posies, and all was harmonious and consistent except—

"Oh, why," mourned the guest, when she was left alone in the room's lavender-scented quiet, "why do they put Indian blankets on the floor and almost spoil it all?"

Furnishing With French Furniture

"This is my Louis XVI. drawing room," said a certain woman, proudly displaying her new house.

"What makes you think so?" asked her well-informed friend.

To guard against the possibility of such humorous criticism, one must ever be on the alert in furnishing a period room. It is not a bowknot and a rococo curve or two that will turn a modern room, fresh from the builder's hands, into a Louis XVI. drawing room.

French furniture is not appropriate to all kinds of houses, and it is often difficult to adapt it to circumstances over which one has no control. The leisurely and pleasant custom of our ancestors of building a house as they wished it, and, what is more, living in it for generations, is more or less over. Nowadays a house is built, perhaps beautiful and complete in every way; but almost before the housewarming is over, business is sitting on the doorstep, and so the family moves on, comments Lucy Abbot Throop. How many times have we heard people say, when talking over plans:

"Have it thus and so, for it would be much better in case we have to sell." This attitude, to which, of course, there are hundreds of exceptions, is an outgrowth of the busy life of Americans and the tremendous country. The larger part of the home ideal is the one which Americans so firmly believe in and act upon—that it is the . . . atmosphere which makes a home, and not the bricks and mortar.

If one is building a house, or living in one planned with a due regard to some special period, and has a well thought out scheme of decoration, the work is much simplified; but, if one has to live in the average nondescript house and wishes to use French furniture, the problem will take time and thought to solve. In this kind of house, if one cannot change it at all, it is better to keep as simple and unobtrusive a background as possible, and to have the color scheme and hangings and furniture so beautiful that they are a convincing reason in themselves of their need of being there; but one should not try to turn the room itself into a period room, for it would mean failure. The walls may be covered with a light plain paper, or silk, the woodwork enameled white or cream or ivory, and then with one's mirrors and furnishings, the best thing possible has been done, and it ought to be a charming room, if not a perfect one. If one can make a few changes, new lighting fixtures and a new mantel are advisable, for these two important objects in the room are conspicuous and nearly always wrong.

It is almost impossible to give a list of furniture for each room in a house, as each house is a law unto itself, but the fundamental rules of beauty and utility and appropriateness apply to all.

If the style of Louis XV. is chosen for the family drawing room and living room, the paneling or dado and the furniture should be of the simpler kind, and the rooms should be beautiful, gay and homelike, evolved with soft colored brocades, Beauvais or Gobelin tapestry, and either gilded or enameled or natural walnut furniture. The armchairs or bergeres of both Louis XV. and XVI. are very comfortable, the chaise-longue cannot be surpassed, and the settees of different shapes and sizes are delightful. There need be no lack of comfort in any period room, whether French or English.

A music room, to be perfect, should not have heavy draperies . . . and the window and door openings should be treated architecturally to make this possible. In a French music room, the walls may either be paneled or have a dado with a soft tint above it. This space may be treated in several ways; it may have silk panels outlined with moldings, or dainty pastoral scenes painted and framed with wreaths and garlands of composition. The chairs should be comfortable, with lights soft, and well shaded side lights—a plentiful supply near the piano. A piano is usually a difficulty, for they are so unwieldy and dark that they are quite out of key with the rest of the room. There are many cases made of light colored woods, however, and some have a much more graceful outline than the regulation piano. A music room should not have small and meaningless ornaments in it; the ideal is a restful and charming room where one may listen . . . undistracted. . . .

The modern dining room with all its comforts is really of English descent. In France, even in the eighteenth century, only the palaces and great houses had rooms especially set apart for dining rooms. Usually a small antechamber was used, which served as a boudoir or reception room between meals. At last, late in the century, the real ideal of a dining room began to gain ground, and although they were very different from ours, we find really charming ones described and pictured. The walls were usually light in tone, paneled, with graceful ornamentation, and often there were niches containing wall fountains of delightful design. The sideboards were either large side tables, or a species of side table, built in niches, with a fountain between them. . . . These fountains, where cupids and dolphins disported themselves, would be a most attractive feature to copy in some of our rooms, in country houses especially. The tables were round or square, but not the extension type, which came later from England. The chairs were comfortable, with broad upholstered or cane seats, and rather low backs. There should be a screen to harmonize with the room in front of the pantry door. We also add hangings, for our window frames are not a decoration in themselves. Old prints show most delightfully the manner in which curtains were hung when they were used.

A morning room should be furnished as a small informal living room, and the simpler style of the chosen period used.

The style of Louis XVI. is beautifully adapted to libraries, for they do not have to be dark and solid in style, as many seem to think. In fact, a library may be in any style, if carried out with the true feeling for and love of books, but of course some styles are more appropriate than others. In a Louis XVI. library, the paneling gives way to the built-in bookcases which are spaced with due regard to keeping the correct proportions. There is usually a cupboard space running round the room about the height of a dado and projecting a little beyond the bookcases above. The colors of the rugs and hangings may be warm and rich, as the books give the wall a certain strength.

There are also beautiful reproductions of bedroom furniture—chairs and dressing tables, desks, chiffoniers, chaises-longues and beds. Andirons, side lights for the walls and dressing table, door knobs and locks, all can be carried out perfectly. Lamp and candle shades and sofa cushions should all be in keeping. The walls may be paneled in wood, enameled with white or some light color, or they may be covered with silk or paper, in a panel design, with curtains to match. There are lovely designs in French period stuffs.

The rugs most appropriate for French period rooms are light or medium in tone, and of Persian design. The floral patterns of the Persians seem to harmonize better with the curves and style of furniture than do the geometrical designs of the Caucasian rugs. Savonnerie and Aubusson rugs may also be used, if chosen with care, and the plain carpets and rugs mentioned later are a far better choice than gaudy orientals of modern make, or poor imitations.

A Novel Shop Window

Sightseers and out of town shoppers who chance to be on Fifth avenue, near Thirty-seventh street, in New York city, shortly after the hour for closing the shops, are somewhat startled to see a transformation taking place in the entrance of one of the large stores. The approach to the great revolving doors is about as deep and about twice as wide as the long line of show windows on either side, and during the day this open foyer is filled with hundreds of coming and going customers. At a little after six, however, this space is cleared, and those who chance to be there at the right moment observe the floor slowly rising. Up it goes until, from beneath, there comes into view another display window, fully trimmed, which connects with the windows on each side and forms an unbroken line of windows. The doors are concealed entirely behind this novel show case. It is a skillful use of vacant space which otherwise would be wasted.

The other show windows are fitted with this same lifting and lowering device. The entire window enclosure descends into the basement, there to be dressed by a corps of window dressers out of sight of the public. A gray stone wall is revealed while the window is down. It comes up fully decorated and ready for display.

Fashion in 1830

Women today are constantly being accused of paying more attention than ever before to dress and to the thousand and two nuances of the moment's fashion, says Collier's Weekly. But here is a fashion note from the New York Evening Post of 1830:

First Evening Dress—A gown composed of gros des Indes; the color a new and beautiful shade between lilac and lavender. Corsage uni, nearly concealed by Canezou en cœur, composed of white blond net, disposed a mille plis, and trimmed with a triple frill of the richest English blond lace, so arranged as to form a point in the center at the bottom of the waist before and behind; it is set on narrow, and with little fullness at the bottom of the waist, but broader, and with more fullness toward the shoulder. The canezou is cut round the upper part, so as to come nearly, but not quite, to the throat, and the fullness is gathered into a row of blond letting-in lace. Sleeve a la Marie de Medicis, with blond manchettes. Headdress, a crepe hat trimmed on the inside of the brim with gauze ribbon; the crown is ornamented with nœuds of ribbon disposed en papillon, with a bouquet of white roses placed in the center.

Ironing Georgette Crepe

One usually irons a Georgette crepe blouse up and down, and it apparently shrinks to at least a size smaller. Try ironing it across; it will fit as well as it did before it was washed.

Sausage Roll

Roll 1 pound of sausage in a good biscuit dough, about half an inch thick. Put into a pan with a little water and bake ¾ of an hour.

Oriental Cookery

In these days, when much is being brought to the attention of the world about the eastern countries and their customs, it is interesting to note how the schools of cooking turn their attention toward dishes from those countries. In a university of the middle West, some interesting dishes have been copied from our eastern neighbors, and a few of these are given below.

Kouton Bamka Etli—One half pound of lamb, free from fat, ½ pound of Spanish onion, two ripe tomatoes (or six tablespoons of canned tomato), 1 can of whole okra, and ½ tablespoon of vinegar, 1 teaspoon of salt, and 1 teaspoon of paprika. Cut the meat into half-inch dice, brown in 3 tablespoons of olive oil. Add the sliced onions and tomato and cook five minutes. Place these, with the okra and seasoning in a porcelain saucepan over an asbestos mat, and cook slowly three hours.

Persian Pilaf—One half pound of mutton or lamb, 1 teaspoon of salt, ½ teaspoon of pepper, 8 whole cloves, 1 cup of washed rice, 3½ cups of water, ¼ teaspoon or 1 saltspoon of cinnamon, 2 tablespoons of seeded raisins, 3 tablespoons of oil, ½ pound of onion (one large sliced). Cut meat into dice. Brown the meat in oil. Remove meat and brown the onion in the fat. Place these, with the other ingredients, in a casserole or double boiler, and cook until the rice is tender—about an hour. Serve hot. Served cold, this may be used as a Dolma mixture to stuff vegetables.

Madras Curry—One half coconut and liquor. Grate the coconut and cover with ½ cup of water. Soak, strain through a cheesecloth. Boil the liquid 10 minutes. Add to this 1 tablespoon of ginger, mixed to a paste with cold water; 1 teaspoon of chopped garlic; 1 sliced onion browned in 3 tablespoons of oil; 2 tablespoons of curry powder, made into a paste with cold water, and 1 tablespoon of flour.

To the sauce thus made, add cold cooked chicken or other meat, letting it remain in the mixture for ½ hour, or even several hours up to 24. Grate in a large potato. Add one chopped apple and a teaspoon of salt. Boil this for ½ hour. Serve in a border of boiled rice.

Kouton Tazeh Fassoulia Yaghli—One can of green beans, 1 green pepper, 3 tablespoons of olive oil, 1 onion sliced, 2 ripe tomatoes (or 6 tablespoons of canned), 1 teaspoon of salt. Cook the onion till pink, in the olive oil. Add the green pepper, finely cut. Cook five minutes, stirring the mixture all the time. Add the tomato and green beans. Cook over a medium fire till the onions are tender (½ hour). Serve hot or cold, with French salad dressing.

Pumpkin Ginger

Remove rind from 8 pounds of pumpkin and cut pumpkin into one-half inch cubes. Wash 8 lemons and slice fine. Combine with 8 pounds of sugar and 8 ounces of ginger in small pieces, and let stand for 12 hours. Boil all together until pumpkin is clear.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

The Arab and the Camel

One cold night, as an Arab sat in his tent, a camel thrust his head under the side of the tent and looked in.

"I pray thee, master," he said, "let me put my head within the tent for it is cold without."

"By all means and welcome," said the Arab; and the camel stretched his head into the tent.

"If I might but warm my neck also," he said presently.

"Put your neck inside," said the Arab.

Soon the camel, who had been turning his head from side to side and stretching his neck across the tent, said again:

"It will take but little more room if I put my forelegs within the tent. It is difficult standing without."

"You may also put your forelegs within," said the Arab, moving a little to make room, for the tent was very small.

"May I not stand wholly within?" asked the camel, finally. "I keep the tent open by standing as I do."

"Yes, yes," said the Arab. "I will have pity on you as well as on myself. Come wholly inside."

So the camel came forward and crowded into the tent. But the tent was too small for both.

"I think," said the camel, "that there is not room for both of us here. It will be easier for you to stand outside, as you are the smaller; there will then be room enough for me."

And with this he pushed the Arab a little, who made haste to get out of the tent.—Adapted by Horace E. Scudder from an Eastern Fable.

Double Beheadings and Double Curtailings

1. Doubly behead and doubly curtail distracted, and leave an emmet. 2. Doubly behead and doubly curtail pledged, and leave to stop the mouth. 3. Doubly behead and doubly curtail winked, and leave a black fluid. 4. Doubly behead and doubly curtail restored, and leave novel. 5. Doubly behead and doubly curtail an oppressive burden, and leave a young bear. 6. Doubly behead and doubly curtail drifted, and leave a grain. 7. Doubly behead and doubly curtail rejected with scorn, and leave a vase. 8. Doubly behead and doubly curtail unusual, and leave fled. 9. Doubly behead and doubly curtail a train of attendants, and leave a metal.

When the beheadings and curtailings have been rightly made, the initials of the nine little words will spell a famous battle fought in 1415.—St. Nicholas.

Answer to Preceding Puzzle—Charades: I. Vie count—viscount. II. Neb u la—nebula.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Ninety-First Psalm

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHATEVER clears our thinking that it may better apprehend the presence of God, is good. A true statement about God, in any age, by any individual, is of value, not because of who says it, but because it is true, and because, being true, it becomes, when understood, practical and usable.

So it is of the Holy Scriptures. As poetry, as literature, as history, alone, the Scriptures would give us little to quicken our Christian faith in God or our Christian conduct to each other. As that which sets forth the eternal fact about God and man, however, as that Word which bears witness to Truth, much of the Bible is truly the light of the world. In point is that song of confidence and joy, the ninety-first Psalm,—opening with the promise of safety to him who dwells with the most High, unfolding shelter and protection to the very least who seek God, and closing with the assurance of deliverance and honor and satisfying salvation to him who sets his love upon the things of Spirit.

The student of Christian Science asks, if his search be earnest, what he himself is doing with such a priceless inheritance as this Psalm. The study of the writings of Mrs. Eddy, who herself searched the Bible long and diligently to give Christian Science to the world, inclines every student to this same Bible, and unfolds spiritually to him what he finds therein. So this ancient book of the wisdom of the Psalmist becomes in this twentieth century time a light by which to walk. And this special Psalm comes to our present need and today, tomorrow, shines as does every bit of accepted Truth, to straighten our paths to the way of peace.

Then, not how poetic is it, not how exquisite is it, but how true is it, and what are we doing with it, is our question about such an inheritance as this Psalm. Of what practical value is it to us in everyday life? The first work and the continuous work of Christian Science is to correct individual thinking, to supply true spiritual understanding, emanating from God, that it may put away from us false and wrong beliefs. A mental making over begins with the student of Christian Science and goes on with him, as spiritual understanding takes the place of erroneous material points of view.

God is divine Mind, so Christian Science teaches, and this divine Mind imparts spiritual understanding to man. Spiritual understanding cannot originate in our mortal thoughts; it emanates from God, and, entering our consciousness, puts off mortal thoughts, or beliefs, as light puts out darkness. True statements about God and man, if accepted, understood and demonstrated, will bring the truth about man into immediate experience, as facts concerning numbers (to illustrate) put mathematical mistakes to flight; and this, as in mathematics also, to the extent that what is true is understood and proved, or, in plain speaking, lived. If Truth does not originate in us, but is supplied to us from something greater than ourselves, by Truth itself, God Himself,—then Truth comes by way of entrance into our consciousness; its introduction is by way of true statements received and cherished. To this end, a summing of the goodness of God as we find it in this Psalm becomes a messenger, an angel of divine assurance, and as we fling wide open the doors of thought to it, its holy office to dispel fears and doubts and evils, becomes apparent.

Christian Science teaches every person who turns to it that all material or evil beliefs are no part of divine Mind. It reveals God, divine Mind, to have created man as spiritual idea, His image and likeness, the reflection of Mind; then, logically, material man to be the counterfeit of spiritual man, and material thinking to be, in exactly the same way, the counterfeit of divine Mind. The entire process of salvation therefore lies in "putting off," or casting out materiality, and "putting on" or letting in, spirituality. And this is done mentally, by letting the ideas of divine Mind displace, in individual thought, the false beliefs of material sense. Then as this process of spiritualizing thought goes on, changes must come in affairs, in relationships, in business, yes in the body, because all human activities and the human body itself, are the output, the externalization of thought. Spiritualized conditions and spiritualized experiences must logically follow true spiritual understanding, and the body itself must become less diseased and discordant, under such mental regeneration, because the material thoughts which bred sickness, thoughts ranging from the centuries-old race-beliefs to the pettiest personal sins and fears, are lessened by the better and growing understanding of God.

So it may easily be seen that to dwell "in the secret place of the most High" means lifting thought from the material to the spiritual viewpoint; and that this in turn redeems one's affairs from confusion, one's routine from disaster, one's being from sin and disease. The two are coupled; if we dwell in the secret place, we shall abide under the Almighty shadow. Mrs. Eddy, in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," defines this when she writes of Christ Jesus, and of the materialists about him (page 52), "His senses drank in the spiritual evidence of health, holiness, and life; their senses testified oppositely, and absorbed the material evidence of sin, sickness, and death." This leaves no middle ground. Jesus dwelt in the "secret place." The materialists did not. And those today who have seen the revelation, in Christian Science, of man as the son of God, can make their choice; they can, if they so desire, stay down in the false sense of man as matter, or can seek to live as the son of God. Great joy can be found, too, that even a little "dwelling" in the knowledge of God, brings a little spiritual result. A more constant dwelling brings greater spiritual results. And complete dwelling, when it shall be accomplished, will wipe away all tears, all matter, sin, disease and death.

So, today, all our thoughts about our bodies, our homes, our business, our churches, our relationships, whatever constitutes a "problem," can be transformed by seeking that place of the most High where only the true sense of all these things can dwell; that "place" where all creation is known as God knows it. Christian Science is intensely practical. The ninety-first Psalm is not just an exquisite song of David. It is the usable truth, and here to be used and proved as the truth.

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The Venice of the East

"Soo is the first of the eighteen provincial capitals to be reached from Shanghai," Dr. William Edgar Geil writes in his book, "Eighteen Capitals of China," "—seat of an old kingdom, the Amsterdam-Venice of the East."

"The King of Wu in the days of Pisistratus, Ezra, and Confucius was named Ho Lu, . . . He bade his prime minister, Wu Tzû-hsü, design him a plan; he chose as a site an archipelago of islands among a few score of lakes some forty miles south of the Yangtze, twelve miles east of the Great Lake, and eighty miles from the sea. . . . Then arose a rectangular wall some forty-seven li around, with nine gates, the royal number, bastions and corner forts. Within it were laid out parks, palaces, libraries, and comfortable homes; bridges linked the islands, canals intersected them, eight-foot streets reticulated over them. Three former cities were depopulated to provide a people at the artificial capital; and lo, Soochow!"

"Soochow," the writer goes on to say, "has to be explored by sections: water, earth, and sky. Water has distinctly the right of way, and we used for the main canals the Annie Barr, a small houseboat named after an heroic missionary, while an open rowboat took us into the narrow water alleys where only paddle and punt could propel."

"The chief canals are laid out regularly, parallel with the great boundary moats, but of course there are blind alleys and backyards, all of water. They are designed for transportation, and in the country they serve for irrigation also, but incidentally they serve all manner of uses. Refuse of all kinds is tipped into them, clothes are washed, food is cleansed, fish are bred in them, and drinking water is obtained thence."

"Bridges, of course, abound, and have to be made lofty enough for the regular traffic to be unhindered. Some of the old ones are most picturesque in their steep rises, which yet do not hinder horses from going over. Now that new railway bridges are coming, they too have to conform to the rule of allowing proper headway for the barges below. But despite the novelties in bridge architecture, the Chinaman cannot credit that a mere Westerner can design without help from Soochow; and an account of Brooklyn Bridge evidently called forth great admiration for the powers of lying displayed.

"One of the greatest bridges outside the city is renowned as the 'Precious Belt,' or 'Fifty-three Arch' or 'Bridge of the Golden Hook.' This spans the river Dai-dai where it empties into the Grand Canal, and carries the towpath of the latter; it is some three miles south of the southeast corner of the city. At the north end is a Buddhist temple, where two monks . . . furnished a tale as to the origin of the bridge. 'Li was a great robber who dwelt in the hills beside the Great Lake; as his beard and whiskers were very long, they fell into his food, so he had two golden hooks to hold them up to his ears at meal-times. He commanded a thousand followers, and to those who paid blackmail he issued an exemption ticket which secured from robbery'—quite the method used at Western bazaars. 'Nor would he rob poor people, but even distributed among them the plunder from the rich, while officials stood in awe of him. Now he desired to gain merit in heaven, so he decided to build this bridge;' and under its foundations he buried precious belts and pearls."

Stratford-on-Avon, Canada

Describing the settlement of the town of Stratford, in Canada, Robina and Kathleen Lizars write in their book, "In the Days of the Canada Company," as follows:

"The many gaps in the history of Champlain's famous trip of 1616 leave margin for industrious readers to find material wherewith to fill the omissions. It is supposed that after he built his camp fires at the mouth of the Minnesetung, held his council there with the tribes of the Huron tract, and spent the winter with the neutral nation, he turned into Georgian bay by the height of land. This would bring us to Seebach's hill and the well-known Indian trail."

"Seebach, set on the hill by Van Egmond, put his light in the one-pane square window and beckoned the traveler bound from the line to the lake; midway between him and Fryfogle the new village struggled into life. The old Duke of Marlborough, when asked his authority for some historical statement (and blunder) answered, 'History? I found it in Shakespeare, which I supposed a competent authority for any English gentleman.' . . . But the tourist and traveler have left no record of Stratford.

"Where the Huron road had cut its way the wayfarer who looked to the right and left could find the pleasure of variety. In some places the foliage of the bush cast shade, but no gloom, the delicate buff and yellow of the upper boughs and the quivering golden leaves giving a peculiar light and grace to the woods, composed solely of beech. Far as the eye could reach among the boles a golden light suffused the ground and each delicately shaped branch; these were fairy courts for fairy revels. But the maples had stronger and more various tints—red, orange and green—a denser mass, which turned the sunlight back to the sky whence it came. The brilliant leaves as they fell were like bright-winged things, fluttering this way and that."

"This was the paradise of the squatter; he came, he saw, and after a fashion he conquered. Possession was nine tenths of the law, and that bugbear of early days, the land office, was circumvented. Seated in arm chairs, moving Galt and Dunlop like chessmen, guided by rough charts sent them of the lie of the land, the directors in St. Helens Place, London, decided that here, in the heart of cedar, alder and swale, by a little stream which they named the Avon, should be a town."

October's Bright Blue Weather

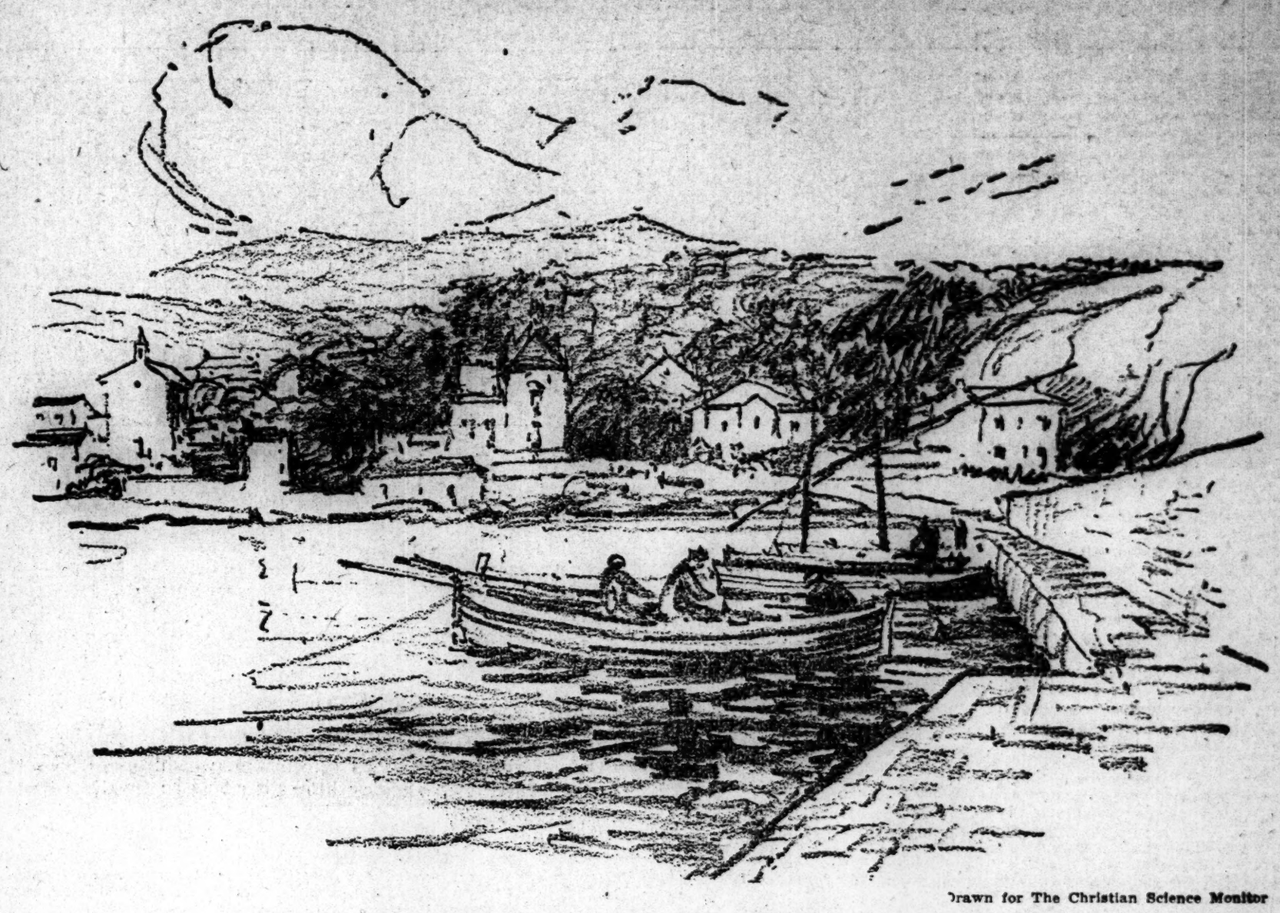
O suns and skies and clouds of June,
And flowers of June together,
Ye cannot rival for one hour
October's bright blue weather,

. . . . . .

When gentians roll their fringes tight
To save them for the morning,
And chestnuts fall from satin burrs
Without a sound of warning;

When on the ground red apples lie
In piles like jewels shining,
And redder still on old stone walls
Are leaves of woodbine twining.

—Helen Hunt Jackson.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Lavandou, French Riviera

Along that part of the southern seacoast of France known as the Riviera there remains just one region from which the main railway line turns aside and which still keeps its original character and knows nothing of the fashionable crowds that throng the interlacing chain of towns and villas along the rest of the coast. Here it is still possible to wander for miles through pine woods or through groves of arbutus bushes, gay with their red, pink, and white berries, or through thickets of the great white Mediterranean heath, by the edge of the marvelously colored sea, past "bays the peacock's neck in hue," without meeting anyone but a few peasants or fisherfolk. Or one can walk inland, over hillsides where neither the cultivator nor the prospector for villa sites have yet come to disturb the low scrub of myrtles, lentisk and rosemary, and the tangles of aromatic plants which form the maquis, the original covering of these hills, and whose fragrance scents the air as the passer-by presses them in walking through. Just at the beginning of the most beautiful part of this coast lies the little fishing village of Lavandou. Here, it is true, a few small and unpretentious villas have been built along the shore, but they in no way spoil the place, and the fisher people and their houses still make up the main part of Lavandou. The lavender which grows on the neighboring hills gives its pretty name to Lavandou, and the village is just as pretty and charming as its name. It is a vividly colored little place; the houses are color-washed or painted in gay tints, the bluest of seas laps against its white sands, and even the fish add to the color, for most wonderful marine monsters come out of the fishing boats which lie up alongside the little stone quay where the fishermen land their fish, and turn out the varied catches which nets bring up in the Mediterranean. Out to sea lie the Isles d'Or, or Golden Islands, and anyone who sees them from the hills behind Lavandou, in the golden glow of a late autumn sunset, will judge them well named, and such a one will not easily forget the beauty of this little known corner of the Cote d'Azur or the charm of Lavandou.

The Augustan Age

"It is not sufficient to be born with the aptitudes which make a classic: these aptitudes must be invited or entreated to develop by the favor of a happy conjunction," Brunetière says in one of his essays, translated from the French by D. Nichol Smith. "It is evident that in the first place the language must have attained its point of perfection or maturity. . . . On the one side of this point they are still in the undeveloped state of what begins to be, they have the greenness and crudeness of fruit which is not yet ripe; and on the other side of this point they are already in the failing state of what is coming to an end."

"Now it seems that in general this time of perfection lasts almost as long as the independence of a literature with respect to foreign languages. We give and we receive, we are borrowed from and repaid, we imitate models and set up models. There is a French literature which is still quite Greek and Latin, and there is another which is quite English and quite German. There is also, by compensation, an English literature which is quite French—that of the time of Charles II.; and there is likewise a German literature—that which Gottsched governed. But on the other hand, there is a French literature, as well as an English and a German literature, which is deeply imprinted with the mark of the national genius, relieved, liberated to use a better word, from foreign imitation, a literature where a whole race recognizes . . . its particular interpretation of nature and man, the personal turn it has given to the expression of these general sentiments which are the common patrimony and lasting heritage of humanity. This is properly what we call a classic literature. It impresses on these general sentiments, which every man who sees the light of this world is capable, since he is a man, of feeling and realizing, a form so particular that its value escapes foreigners, and that one must be national himself to feel, to relish, and to appreciate. The historians of Italian literature call this period il secolo d' oro; for them it is the fifteenth century, the age of Ariosto in poetry and Machiavelli in prose. The historians of English literature call it by a more significant name, the Augustan age; it comprises roughly, the time of Queen Anne and the first George, and Prior, Pope and Gay, Swift, Addison and Steele are the principal names. The historians of German literature, lastly, call it by a still more expressive name, die Periode der Originalgenies; it extends usually from Wieland and Herder to Novalis and the two Schlegels.

"In France, with all deference to those who are troubled by the memory of such greatness, it is the age of Louis XIV. The forty or fifty years of our history crowded with the work of La Fontaine, Molière, Racine, and Boileau on the one hand, and, on the other, of La Rochefoucauld, Madame de Sévigné, Pascal, and Bossuet, are as the noon of a great day, whose dawn had been announced by the work of Rabelais and Montaigne, and whose decline was yet to see the appearance of the work of Diderot and Rousseau. Nobody, I think, will dispute that the language of the author of the 'Essays' or of the author of 'Gargantua' is far separated from the language of which the 'Maxims' and the 'Provinciales' fixed the model. It will not be denied, too, that the ease of Madame de Sévigné is as distant from the ordinary awkwardness of Diderot as the natural eloquence of Bossuet is distant from the studied pomp of Rousseau. But what I wish to add is that, as in comparison with Pascal and La Rochefoucauld, Montaigne is still quite Latin and Rabelais almost quite Greek, so the translator of Stanyon and Shaftesbury is already quite English, and the author of the 'Nouvelle Héloïse,' and Emile already almost German, in comparison with Bossuet and Madame de Sévigné. Who, on the contrary, can be called more thoroughly French than Racine, if it is not La Fontaine, and who more Parisian even than Molière, if it is not Boileau?"

Chrysanthemums

"Every year at the season that follows on the hour of the crowning and majestic hour of Autumn, I go," Maurice Maeterlinck says in "Old-Fashioned Flowers," translated by A. Teixeira de Mattos, "to visit the chrysanthemums in the places where chance offers them to my sight."

"They are there, under the immense transparent domes, the noble flowers of the month of fogs; they are there, at the royal meeting-place, all the grave Autumn fairies, whose dances and attitudes seem to have been struck motionless with a magic word. The eye that recognizes them and has learned to love them perceives, at the first pleased glance, that they have actively and dutifully continued to evolve towards their uncertain ideal. Go back for a moment to their modest origin: look at the poor buttercup of yore, the humble little wine-colored or damask rose that still smiles sadly, along the roads . . . in the scanty garden-patches of our villages; compare with them these enormous masses and fleeces, . . . these disks and globes of red copper, these spheres of old silver, these trophies of alabaster and amethyst, this delirious prodigy of petals which seem to be trying to exhaust to its last riddle the world of autumnal shapes and shades which the winter intrusts to the bosom of the sleeping woods; let the unwonted and unexpected varieties pass before your eyes; admire and appraise them.

"Here, for instance, is the marvelous family of the stars: flat stars, bursting stars, diaphanous stars, solid and fleshy stars, milky ways and constellations of the earth that correspond with those of the firmament. Here are the proud plumes that await the diamonds of the dew; here, to put our dreams to shame, the fascinating poem of unreal tresses: mad and miraculous tresses; honeyed moonbeams, golden bushes and flaming whirlpools. . . . And then here, pell-mell, are the monsters that cannot be classed: hedgehogs, spiders, curly endives, pineapples, pompons, rosettes, shells, vapors, breaths, . . . a throbbing hail of sparks, wings, flashes, fluffy, pulpy, fleshy things, wattles, bristles, . . . skyrockets, bursts of light, a stream of fire and sulphur. . . .

"Now that the shapes have capitulated comes the question of conquering the region of the proscribed colors, of the reserved shades, which Autumn, we can see, denies to the flowers that represent it. Lavishly it bestows on them all the wealth of the twilight and the night, all the riches of the harvest time: it gives them all the mud-brown work of the rain in the woods, all the silvery fashionings of the mist in the plains, . . . It allows them to deck themselves with the golden sequins, the bronze medals, the silver buckles, the copper spangles, the elfin plumes, the powdered amber, the burnt topazes, the neglected pearls, the smoked amethysts, the calcined garnets, all the . . . still dazzling jewelry which the north wind heaps up in the hollows of ravines and footpaths; but it insists that they shall remain faithful to their old masters and wear the livery of the drab months that gave them birth. It does not permit them to betray those masters and to don the princely, changing dresses of Spring and dawn. . . . It forbids most strictly the tints of Summer, of too youthful, ardent and serene a life, of a health too joyous and expansive. In no case will it consent to hilarious vermilions, impetuous scarlets, imperious and dazzling purples. As for blues, from the azure of the dawn to the indigo of the sea and the deep lakes, from the periwinkle to the borage and the larkspur, they are banished."

Columbus

From his adventurous prime
He dreamed the dream sublime:
Over his wandering youth
It hung, a beckoning star.
At last the vision fled,
And left him in its stead
The scarce sublimer truth,
The world he found afar.

The scattered isles that stand
Warding the mightier land
Yielded their maidenhood
To his imperious prow.
The mainland within call
Lay vast and virginal:
In its blue porch it stood:
No more did fate allow.

No more! but ah, how much,
To be the first to touch
The veriest azure hem
Of that majestic robe!
Lord of the lordly sea,
Earth's mightiest sailor he:
Great Captain among them,
The captors of the globe.

—William Watson.

The Part of a Good Man

To do an evil act is base. To do a good one without incurring danger, is common enough. But it is the part of a good man to do great and noble deeds though he risk everything in doing them.—Plutarch.

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BOSTON, MASS. U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full-grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, 1916

EDITORIALS

Warnings

ARE we to regard the raid of German submarines on Allied and neutral merchantmen off the Massachusetts coast, within the last few days, as a warning or a fulfillment? Perhaps the most logical thing to do would be to deal with it as a partial fulfillment of a warning and a warning of things yet to be fulfilled. There has been much warning, as between Germany and the United States since Aug. 31, 1914, with this pronounced difference, that the German warnings have been made good. Germany has warned and fulfilled. The United States has been content with warning. In the present instance, according to a statement signed by the President, the "German government will be held to a complete fulfillment of its promises to the United States." "I have no right," he adds, "to question their willingness to fulfill them."

What are the facts? Where the law has conflicted in any way with their plans, the Germans, from the beginning of their submarine warfare, have defended their policy in their diplomatic correspondence with the Washington government. Let it be set down to their credit that they have apparently been sincere in their warnings. Their foreign office has made no feints. When they have threatened to do a thing, they have done it. They may have paused, in the pursuit of a certain line of policy at sea, but they have not done so until their threats have been carried out.

These are facts to be considered in connection with the agitation for a renewal of ruthless submarine warfare that has been gaining such headway in Germany as to have forced the chancellor, Baron von Bethmann-Hollweg, to declare, in self-defense, recently in the Reichstag, referring to Great Britain:

> A German statesman who would refrain from using against this enemy every proper means of warfare which is apt to shorten the war deserves to be hanged.

In the light of all the circumstances, this may reasonably be interpreted to mean that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg waits only to be convinced of the necessity of returning to a ruthless submarine warfare in order to command the admiralty to begin where von Tirpitz left off. The raid off Nantucket may be only preliminary to proceeding with the full program. As to the German view of the propriety of submarine attacks upon passenger vessels carrying at once the Allies' flags and United States citizens, discussion would at this date be useless. In a new ruthless submarine campaign against Allied shipping, Germany would probably care as little what the nationality of the passengers might be as she did in the old; as she did, for example, when this manifesto was issued in her name:

> Travelers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain or any of her allies, are liable to destruction in these waters and that travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies, do so at their own risk.

That this was not a warning for effect, or an empty threat, the United States and the civilized world soon had reason to know. The Lusitania sailed from New York for Liverpool on May 1. Seven days later the vessel was torpedoed by a German submarine, off the Old Head of Kinsale, Ireland, and, aside from the losses among the crew, 785 passengers, including 124 residents of the United States, went down.

Two months earlier, on the Berlin declaration that all the waters about the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland were to be regarded as in the war zone, and that all enemy vessels found in those waters would be destroyed, regardless of consequences, Mr. Bryan, then secretary of state at Washington, had written to Ambassador Gerard for communication to the German foreign office this warning:

> If such a condition should arise the Imperial German Government can readily appreciate that the government of the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas.

In a dispatch from Secretary Bryan to the United States ambassador to Germany, dated May 13, 1915, dwelling on "recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas, which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the Lusitania," another warning is contained:

> Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks.
>
> The Imperial German Government will not expect the government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

But Washington, at the conclusion of a lengthy and indignant protest on the Sussex affair, after reciting how vessels of neutral ownership, bound from neutral port to neutral port, having been destroyed, along with vessels of belligerent ownership, in constantly increasing numbers, how sometimes the passengers have been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired on or torpedoed; how crews have been afforded "the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before the ship was sent to the bottom," continued:

> If it is still the purpose of the Imperial Government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines without regard to what the government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue. Unless the imperial government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether. This action the government of the United States contemplates with the greatest reluctance, but feels constrained to take in behalf of humanity.

The question of present moment is, whether or not the raid upon Allied and neutral shipping, off the Massachusetts shore, is to be accepted as an evidence of the Berlin government's intention to meet the popular demand in Germany for a return to ruthless submarine warfare, and to return to it in the spirit of Baron von Bethmann-Hollweg's statement in the Reichstag. If so, then comes the most important question of all: What will happen?

Australian Industries

THE question of trade and industry after the war is one that is being discussed in practically all countries, belligerent and neutral alike, and nowhere, perhaps, with greater vigor than in Australia. In a recently issued statement, the Hon. R. P. Blundell, minister of industry for South Australia, recounts the steps which have already been taken by the advisory committee, appointed some time ago by the government, to devise measures for the encouragement of industry in the state. Mr. Blundell explains that it has been decided to collect statistics regarding overseas imports and exports, and to secure from manufacturers reports showing the classes of goods they import, and any other general information which will enable the committee to decide whether it would be possible, by due utilization of domestic resources, to meet the requirements of certain industries within the state itself.

Perhaps the most important part of the committee's work, however, is that which deals with the question of education, both of the worker himself and of the boy. The committee proposes the establishment of a series of lectures for foremen and employees in various industries, with a view to increasing the efficiency of the worker. It also proposes that boys, who are in their last year at school, should be encouraged to devote a portion of their time to those things likely to be useful to them when they have left school and are engaged in their chosen trade.

This last proposal is, of course, one which will need careful consideration, and it is welcome to find that the committee are fully awake to the importance of insuring the boy against a too early specialization in his studies. There is a very pronounced tendency abroad, in many countries, to attach an undue weight to the purely utilitarian side of education, and to urge the actual fitting out of the boy with the "tools of a trade" at an even earlier age. Mr. Blundell, however, was careful to explain, in his statement, that any special work the boy might do in the last year at school must not, in the committee's opinion, interfere in any way with his general education.

In this, as on several other points, the view taken by the committee is evidently a very just one. Its findings are based on the recognition that an all-round efficiency is an essential requisite in all commercial progress. As a consequence, its proposals go to the root of the matter, and are free from any taint of the emergency expedient.

Hawaii Gets a Progressive Decision

THE right of communities to levy assessments on benefits and to issue special assessment bonds for local improvements, has been upheld too often by judicial decision in the United States to be seriously questioned, especially in states where such a right is not denied constitutionally. What is known as the "Manoa bond case," involving the right referred to, has recently been decided by the supreme court of Hawaii. Upon this decision numerous contemplated public improvements in Honolulu have been hanging.

The finding of this tribunal was that a statute providing that the cost of a highway shall be assessed against the lands benefited by the improvement cannot be said to provide for or constitute a taking of private property for public use without just compensation or without due process of law, because it does not expressly provide that the amount of the assessment shall not substantially exceed the special benefit conferred. Much latitude, it is held, must be left to the Legislature in determining the method of assessment, and a statute can be successfully called in question only when it is so devoid of any reasonable basis as to constitute an arbitrary abuse of power. The issuance of bonds payable only out of a special fund for a public improvement does not constitute municipal indebtedness within the meaning of the fundamental limitations upon such indebtedness.

These findings are broad enough to satisfy the most ardent supporter of the special assessment doctrine. It should be said that, deep down in the consciousness of many economists, there is doubt as to the justice of special taxation for local improvements in the benefits of which the whole community ultimately shares. At the same time, it is difficult to see how local improvements, sewer building, water-pipe laying, macadamizing, sidewalk construction, and so on, so essential, for instance, in the early days of western towns in the United States and Canada, could, in the absence of a single tax, have been successfully carried on. Under the special assessment system, the taxpayer comes nearer getting what he paid for than under any other form of assessment. It is not an ideal method of taxation, but it is one of the least objectionable now in existence.

The College of Tomorrow

IN THE inaugural address of the new president of Dartmouth College one gets a clear indication of the effect of the war abroad upon the educators of the United States. They, like men of other callings, realize that an era has closed and a new one has opened, and that colleges and universities, like states, trade guilds, and chambers of commerce, must be prepared to adjust themselves to new standards, to new social demands and duties, and to a more disciplined existence.

Indeed, if there is one note more than another that characterizes President Hopkins' sure-footed, sensible, yet bracing address as he takes the helm, it is that which calls for action, but action under orders, and in behalf of the many and of the state. Other recently inaugurated presidents, Dr. Meiklejohn of Amherst, for instance, also have defined the place of the American college as still cultural, and never again competitive with a university or a technical school in utilitarian education. Nor have new leaders been lacking who have insisted that, from the pedagogical, and also from the moral standpoint, there must be reduction in the curriculum, choice of fewer subjects, and more thorough study of such as are taught.

It has remained for Dartmouth's young president to declare opposition to a theory of student residence and life, often sanctioned by parents and by alumni, that emphasizes rights and not duties, student comfort and not student toil, and that minimizes the necessity of strict terms of admission and retention. So far as this policy has a theory it is individualistic and laissez faire; and for it Dartmouth will have no use, whether taught or practiced. If, to meet a world demand for strong men equal to the new needs, the college must adjust its methods and ideals, it intends to do it, not by going on toward license, but by retreating toward liberty under law. It intends to have students who work and who obey. Just as scholars the world over must cease being carpingly critical and become constructively serviceable, so the student world, and especially the American, must adjust itself to new standards of obedience and to new conformities. The days of lax evasion of obligations are over, for faculty and for pupils.

Dartmouth is quite a likely place for such a deliverance to be made. Its traditions are those of rigor, obedience to duty, and plain living and high thinking, and it has had very little respect for the superficial aspects of life. Yet even Dartmouth, under the recent changes and rapid growth of the college, must have become somewhat conventional and dilettante, else President Hopkins would not have spoken as he did.

About the Trombone

THE schoolboy who was asked to talk extemporaneously on "The Seasons" for the edification of the class in elocution, burst forth with: "Some people like Spring, some people like Summer, some people like Fall and some people like Winter, but as for me, give me Liberty or give me nuthin'." Now, there are in the world, we might say, millions of people who do not care for fine music, but who will give up a great deal at any time to get within hearing distance of a brass band. Among these, again, are people of various tastes. Some like to hear the band play polkas, some like two-steps, some like mazurkas, some delight in waltzes and some are carried away by quicksteps. Again, there are people who wouldn't give a fig for a brass band that was not complete; others there are who can be satisfied with anything from five to ten pieces; some must hear the bass drum frequently or their interest soon begins to wane; others do not mind so long as they catch the regular breathing of the wum-pa horn.

But of all the instruments in the brass band the trombone, take it all around, is the greatest favorite. Our great-grandfathers used to call it the sackbut, and many of their great-grandchildren have formed the habit of calling it the sliphorn; but it is by the name of trombone, and by the trombone stretch and the trombone sound, that it has endeared itself to the majority in all the generations that have had the privilege of listening to brass music. No wonder, therefore, that popular feeling has been aroused lately by such an unprovoked and unmerited attack as this:

> The trombone, as abused by the average popular band, is the muckstick of music.

There is always more or less discord in a brass band, and professional jealousy is the prime cause of it. The very popularity of the trombone provokes it. Let the trombone blaze forth at a critical passage in the melody, when all eyes and ears are bent toward the bandstand, eliciting, as it nearly always does, the plaudits of a plain but cultured audience, and immediately the first cornet, the clarinet and the flugel horn will display their resentment!

There are instances in which the trombone has been practically ostracized for weeks at a time, simply because, unconsciously, perhaps, it has made a hit with the front rows at the park concert. Close observers have noticed that while the French horn and bombardons and the euphoniums will chat and tell jokes and laugh between tunes, the trombone is neither invited nor encouraged to join in the merriment. Between tunes only, however, is the trombone neglected or ignored or spurned. Let the cornet lead off, followed by the clarinet; let the flugel horns come in; let them be joined by the big and little bass horns; let there be a rattle of the kettle drums and a bang of the cymbals, and, at the close of a brief pause provided by the skillful composer, let the sliphorn straighten itself out, come back half way and shoot out again toward the tuba man, as if it had mistaken his head for a billiard ball and was trying to carom with it, and then see the crowd on the benches struggle in vain to contain themselves!

It ought not to be necessary at this late day to defend the trombone against unjust attack. As far back as our inquiry goes it has been the target of professional jealousy. Even as a sackbut it was disliked by everything else in the band from the triangle to the valve-trumpet. Now, when out of pure affection it has endeared itself to the common people as a sliphorn, it cannot expect immunity to envy. If the truth were known, there is scarcely a doubt that communications to a too easily deceived press are either written or instigated by instruments that do not get a hand while the trombone is receiving an ovation.

Is it not about time, then, that the euphonium, the bombardon, the clarinet, the flugels, the oboes, the flutes, the piccolos, the side drums, the cymbals, the bass drums and the rest were striving for artistic excellence rather than popularity? Each has its chance. Most people at open-air concerts on Saturday afternoons and holidays are liberal and impartial. They would be glad to distribute their approval equally. They have no hard feelings. But when the trombone in a burst of harmonious enthusiasm stretches its tubes over their heads and blares forth with the very fervor of melody at just the critical moment in the tune, what are they going to do?

Notes and Comments

THE number of times that the armies of the Great Powers have been obliterated, during the present war, with the help of confiding reporters and sympathetic editors, it would be difficult to say. The process is now being fully developed against Rumania, and the Rumanian losses are progressing in the most approved form. First of all there was that little affair at Turtukai, on the Danube, where Rumania lost 25,000 men. Then there was another encounter in the direction of the Rothenturm Pass, where another 25,000 was disposed of. Then a detachment, which crossed the Danube, was annihilated, with a loss of 16 battalions, or at all events 24,000 men. And now comes the news of another mere skirmish, north of Fogaras, where the country has lost another 25,000 men. There is apparent, as Touchstone might say, much virtue in twenty-five. In addition to these losses there is the wear and tear of the campaign and the ordinary fighting to be allowed for. So that, although Rumania has not been long in the war, her comparatively small army must be rapidly approaching the condition of extinction in which those of her fellow-belligerents have long been.

THESE reports come from the neighborhood of the Balkans, and bring with them reminiscences of that remarkable Austrian correspondent, whose brilliant dispatches, during the first Balkan war won him the admiration of some of the leading editors of two hemispheres, and gave him the reputation of one of the first of war correspondents. Then there came the unhappy day when it leaked out that he had been sitting amongst all the other correspondents, in an inferior hotel, on the Bulgarian side of the border, and had not been allowed to see one of the battles he had so graphically described, much less the scene of his masterpiece, that three days' battle, beyond Adrianople, which was never fought at all, except in his dispatches. The gentleman's remarkable fund of information, it later transpired, was a free will offering of the Bulgarian war office, whose victories he chronicled in anticipation.

WHILE pessimism slips out of the rural home in the sunny South of the United States by way of the back door, optimism steps boldly in at the front. Thus, we find a Mississippi contemporary saying: "We have one satisfaction in this country that every one has more 'hog and hominy' than ever before." The meaning of this is that, owing to the diversification of crops, the rural population of the sunny South does not have to look elsewhere for its table supplies this year.

ONE natural result of the prohibitory law in Ontario has been to eliminate many imitation hotels. There are to be fewer inns in the future, but they will be genuine hostelries and not annexes of bars; and, what is more interesting, where the hotels are needed as social agencies, they are likely to receive support from the community purse. As the Toronto Globe says, "Hotels will hereafter have to be located in places to suit travelers, and not in places to cater to patrons of the bar." The tenor of comment, in the Canadian press, leans toward supplementing prohibition of liquor-vending with socially controlled places for the accommodation of travelers. Not satisfied merely to take away, something as a substitute is to be assured.

THERE is much sound sentiment back of the petition to the head of the United States navy that, in naming the new vessels, choice occasionally, if not always, be made of names borne by some of the famous wooden craft that won renown for their service in the earlier days of the nation, and during the war between the states. A name often has traditions that incite to fine conduct; for it is far from the truth to think or to say that tradition always is a clog and never a spur.

SOME of the editors of the United States, and some of the secretaries of automobile associations, who took an extremely gloomy view of the outlook for petroleum production a few months ago, and were quite free with explanations of increasing gasoline prices, based on what they assumed to be the beginning of the exhaustion of the oil fields, should be cheered by the information that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana is erecting sixty new stills for gasoline manufacture, with the view of increasing its output of that interesting commodity, although the present yield of its refineries is at the rate of 500,000,000 gallons a year.

THERE is again talk of working the palmetto trees and roots of Florida into paper pulp. The newspaper proprietors of the state have the matter under consideration. If the theories advanced can be made practical, Florida should be able to contribute very largely toward relief of the paper stock scarcity, and, what is of greater home importance, toward the clearing of the palmetto lands of roots that greatly interfere with cultivation. There would seem to be little doubt as to the high value of the fibrous trees of the state in paper making, and less still as to the advisability of removing the fibrous roots from the land.

IT WOULD be difficult, of course, to prove that restaurateurs in the United States have formed a trust for the making of prices, but those who are fond of noting interesting coincidences will find one in the fact that a recent advance in restaurant prices was simultaneous in a number of cities. A peculiar feature of the matter is that in all cases, so far as reported, prices were marked up at least five cents per item. Restaurant keepers in the United States, apparently, decline to take cognizance of the fact that there is such a thing as a one cent coin.